JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,726—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd Sept.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7559	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

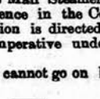
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	.....	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	5,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,323	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

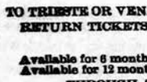
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's as Returned Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, days.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—6, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—33, Water Street.
PORT SAID—4, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, bottom same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	32	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
The greatest Possible care is taken that all Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.
BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.
Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.
None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0
PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.
OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CHINA WARE.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
LIMOGES WARE—FLORAL DESIGN.
DINNER & TEA SERVICE.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per dozen	10 0	Reduced to	3 4
Soup "	"	10 0	"	3 4
Dessert "	"	7 0	"	2 0
Cheese "	"	5 0	"	1 14
Sauce Tureens	each	5 8	"	1 14
Soup "	"	14 0	"	4 12
Salad Bowls	"	3 8	"	1 4
Flat Dishes	16 inch	5 12	"	1 14
" "	14 "	3 12	"	1 0
" "	12 "	2 8	"	0 12
" "	10 "	1 12	"	0 8
Tea Pots	each	4 0	"	1 0
Coffee Pots	"	4 4	"	1 0
Breakfast Cups & Saucers	per doz.	14 8	"	4 8
Coffee "	"	9 8	"	2 8
Tea "	"	11 0	"	3 0
Complete Breakfast Service (only a few left)		62 8	"	15 0

CASH ONLY.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.
Manufacturers of
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
and Importers of
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CHEMICALS.
Dealers in
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
NEW REMEDIES
Stocked immediately they are introduced.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.
JUST THE THING WANTED!
ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

USEFUL VOLUMES.
Each Ans. 12.

HOW TO BE PRETTY THOUGH PLAIN.
By Mrs. HUMPHRY ("Madge" of Truth), Author of "Manners for Men," "Manners for Women," &c.

HEALTH EXERCISES & HOME GYMNASTICS.
How to Train, Strengthen, and Develop the Body without the Use of Appliances. With Exercises for Women.
By HARTVIG NISSEN, Instructor of Gymnastics at Harvard University.
Illustrated by numerous Photographs.

RECITATIONS, Comic and Otherwise.
By JAY HICKORY WOOD, Author of "The Chronicles of Mr. Pottersby."
Contains the famous "Cricket Match of Red Nose Flat," and many other successful humorous pieces.
"The Manchester Evening News says:—"Really funny—a commendation which can seldom be honestly bestowed. Even a bad reader or reciter can scarcely spoil their bubeling merriment."

THE APPLAUSE RECITER.
Over One Hundred Recitations and Readings, chiefly Humorous.
The Swansea Journal says:—"It is a capital selection, and young reciters will find in it that which has been a long-felt want—a good list of recitative pieces."

THE SECRET OF GOOD HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.
By HAYDN BROWN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.)
The Lancet says:—"This is a little book, but it contains a good deal of sound common-sense. We can cordially recommend it."

WHAT SHALL I SAY?
A New Letter-Writer for Ladies, specially Written for Modern Requirements.
The "Western Mercury" says:—"Really excellent, Bright and cheerful."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 19th September, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "OTHELLO," arrived from HULL & CARDIFF, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ROBT R ROSS,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 18th September, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 28th of September, 1899, precisely at 1 P.M., for CONSTRUCTING a COOK HOUSE for the British Infantry Officers' Mess, Colaba.
2. Forms for Tenders, together with conditions of Contract, can be obtained by approved contractors on personal application at the Executive Engineer's office during office hours.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 50 should accompany the Tender.
4. Security deposit at 10 per cent. on the estimated cost of the work will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer himself.
6. The Executive Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason for such.
E. L. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works.

PROSPECTUS.
INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, at the undermentioned stations, for the examination of candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service, for which there are only ten vacancies, this year:—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.			
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.			
Do.	do.	Mhow	do. Mhow.
Do.	do.	Poona	do. Poona.
Do.	do.	Nagpur	do. Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.
NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any day, except SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsedji Jeejibhoy Bart., as a Director in place of Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, deceased, in terms of Section 99 of the Articles of Association.
3. To confirm the appointment of Dayashboy Tapidas, Esq., as a Director, in terms of Section 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Esq., and Hon'ble Mr. Vishwadass Atmaram, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1899, to FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1899, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th September, 1899.

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For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
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The above machine are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., the valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nurrotumdass Candass consisting of:—1 Emerald ring, 2 diamond rings, 1 ruby and emerald hoop ring, 1 pearl hoop ring, 1 large earring set with large and small brilliants, 5 ear drops, set with diamonds, rubies and pearls, 1 nose ring, with large pearls, 1 nose ring with small pearls, diamond and emerald, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 pair pearl rafuels, 2 pairs pearl bangles small, 2 pearls mohanmallas, 1 pearl kanthi of two strings, 1 pearl satlara, 1 pearl necklace, 2 strings of small pearls, 1 pearl and emerald kanthi, 5 pearls bhikvalis, 10 loose pearls, 1 earring set with brilliants, 1 earring set with diamond and emerald, gold waist chain, wristlets, bracelets, necklace, buttons, mohanmallas, watch chain, watches and lockets, etc., silver gulabdani, goblet, cup, spoons, dish, watch with chain, etc.
Also household furniture, consisting of glass cupboard, wardrobe, clothe press, sofas, chairs, cots, round and writing tables, pictures, globe lamps, looking glass, carpet, books, clock, iron safe, silk pitamber and sarees, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.
On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of leather and plush dressing and travelling bags, lady's companions, jewel boxes, stationary cases, dressed pictures, platedware, rich glass table ornaments, Italian figures, mechanical toys, travelling clocks, opera glasses, binoculars, dolls, toys, teapots, decanters, water and milk jugs, etc.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERALI LANE NOW KNOWN AS CHAMPAWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will under instructions of the mortgagee, Bez Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman, sell the property, (sale of which was stopped on the 29th day of July, 1899 by an order of the High Court) described below by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of September, 1899, at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Vithaldas Ramdas, the heirs of the late Tricumdass Ramdass and Radhabai, widow of Narandass Ramdass. Such sale will be made in pursuance of the power of sale secerved to the mortgagee under a certain Indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th June, 1898.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., at their office in the Olds Secretariat, Apollo street Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that pieces or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together, with the building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Khaterali Lane, now known as Champawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 1151, old Survey No. 88, and new Survey No. 1538, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1591-92, 1593-94, street Nos. 129, 129 1-2-3 and bounded as follows:—On the north, by the property of Jiva Vishram, on the south, by the property of Munjee Mooljee, and Washudev Jagannath, on the west, by the property formerly of Ramjee Lakhmidass and Khetseydas Warnandrai, but now of Narotum Khimjee, and Damodher Soonderdass, and on the east, by the road or lane formerly called Khaterwadi Lane, but now called or known as Champawadi Lane.
On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, near Messrs. Kemp & Co., the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished household furniture, platedware by Mappin and others, glassware and crockery, grand cottage piano by Rose, large size oleographs, rich table ornaments, lamps, carpets, kerosine oil stove, etc., the property of F. S. Dovre, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.
On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, close to the Chartered Bank, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture, also English-made mohogany and walnut wood furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Bois, Paris, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English and Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, etc., the property of T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gonibundas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,636 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the 2nd Khutterally Lane, on the south, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Runchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458, 459, 461, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510 to 7523.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second hand strong Calcutta built victoria, in very good order.
1 second hand strong office shigram.
1 second hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham with open quarters, with handsome strong grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles—
A quantity of grey goods, such as dhooties, shirtings, jaconets, &c.
A few pieces of cotton checks.

AUCTION SALE OF CYCLES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the concerned—
2 new cushion tyred bicycles.
1 new Rambler's J. G. tyres bicycle.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1899.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents,—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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PHOTOGRAPHS of embarkation of TROOPS for the Transvaal taken at the Prince's Dock, Shipping Guns Horses, &c., CLIFTON & Co., Medows Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fever. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1895.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE AGRA B

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th September, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH, has NO BUSINESS CONNECTION with any person whatever in his Australian and Indian Horse Trade.

18th September 1899.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF
1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE,
3. CASKS, OIL AND TAR, &C., EMPTY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 1 P.M. (One-fifth of the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract. Offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 182 OF 1894.

NATHMAL NARSINGDAS, of Bombay Inhabitant, residing near Bhuleshwar outside the Fort,..Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

MALHARRAV HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB and TATYA SAHEB HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB both infants residing at Indore, outside British India .....Defendant's.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1897, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about 1,311 A. acres situate in the Island of Salsette in the Zillah of Thana and consisting of the entire Village of Bhandup and portions of the Village of Navoor and Canjoor respectively together with a Pucca built superstoried Bungalow and Furniture therein contained and the premises well-known as the Bhandup Distillery consisting of various buildings Machinery apparatus fittings and appliances suited for Distilling Spirits; but not now in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, app'l ation should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Mahadevji Virji, Attorney-at-Law, the attaching Creditor to whom the conduct of the sale proceedings herein has been given under an order dated 29th June, 1899, No. 37, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1899.

A K OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG, LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 11-26m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-2m., 5-23a.
Banks closed, Parsee holiday.
Mahomedan Inoculation meeting, Anjuman-i-Islam School, 5 p.m.
Prize distribution, Parsee Victoria Swimming Bath, Colaba.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapur, China Japan and Australia per s.s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.—The first Ladies invitation run for the season will take place this evening. Meet Esplanade Bandstand at 8-45 p.m. and Wilson College at 9 p.m. There will be no run on Sunday next, the 24th instant.

LECTURE.—Mr. M. R. Bodas, M.A., L.L.B. delivered a lecture on Hindu holidays with special reference to the present Ganpati festival, on Sunday afternoon, in the hall of Mr. Rujuleo Babajee, contractor at Kamatipura. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balkrishnajee Pitale, J. P., in the chair.

SWIMMING—The prize distribution in connection with the Victoria Swimming Bath will take place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the Bath premises, in the compound of the Chanda Ramji Cotton Press, at Colaba. The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, will preside and distribute the prizes. Ladies and gentlemen invited to the function are requested to present their card of invitation at the door.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Monday evening a horse attached to a Victoria, belonging to one Abdool Hossein was standing in Dongree Street, when the animal took fright at two empty kerosine oil tins falling from a labour cart close by. The horse bolted along the Dongree Street, Carnac Road and Hornby Road towards the Victoria Terminus, where it was stopped by a policeman. The carriage was damaged to the extent of Rs. 150. A labour cart, with which the Victoria collided, was also damaged to the extent of Rs. 7.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, regarding the death of Oomaji Baloo, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a mill labourer, and resided with his brother at Matarpakady Road. For the last six months, Oomaji had been suffering from a disease, and had buboes in both groins. The buboes burst, but healed very slowly. He was under the treatment of hakim and vaids, but their medicine did him no good. Deceased frequently said that he was tired of life and sought relief in death. About a week ago he was attacked with fever, which never left him but increased in severity. On Saturday morning last he was slightly delirious, and about 10 a.m., that day he was found missing from home. His brother searched for him, but failed to find him, and next day gave information to the police. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body of the deceased was found floating in a well in Anjir Wady, off Mount Road, Mazagon, by a dhobie, who informed the police. The body was removed from the well by Constable Williamson. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BATHING FATALITY TO A PARSEE YOUTH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Sewree Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of Byramji Cooverji Makhania, a Parsee orphan, aged eighteen years. The deceased was a student in the Parsee Orphanage. The Parsee holidays at the Orphanage commenced on the 5th instant, and will end on the 21st idem. During the holidays, deceased was staying at the Orphanage and was last seen alive on Monday at 11 a.m., when he was playing in the compound. About 6 o'clock that evening, he was missing, and his cousin was informed. About half an hour after, Inspector Brewin called at the Orphanage and informed the Principal of the Institute, that a boy from the Orphanage had been found drowned at Jackeria Bunder, Sewree. The body was identified as that of the deceased. It was naked, except for a swimming dress. Shaik Adam Shaik Ebrahim, a Serang, belonging to the steam barge Shamrock, deposed that about noon on Monday, he was going along the Sewree Road, when he saw four or five Parsee boys coming towards him. Some of them were dressing and one of them was crying. When the Serang asked him why he was crying, the boy said that one of their companions had been drowned, and he pointed to the Jackeria Basin. Witness went to the Basin, but could see nothing, and went on to his barge. About 2 p.m., when the tide was out, the Serang went again to the slope at the entrance to the Basin and saw the body of the deceased lying there in the mud. A Parsee, named Maneckji Curseji Dondi, was standing near the body. A pair of boots belonging to the deceased were also lying near the body in the mud. The police were informed, and they made inquiries at the Orphanage, and the body was then identified late in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

THE BENI ISRAELS AND PLAGUE INOCULATION.

ON Sunday night a Kirtan in honour of "King David" was performed by "the Pankar Singing Club" at Umberkhadi. There was a very good gathering of the Bene-Israels, the attendance numbering about 700. Khan Saheb, David Solomon, presided. The Kirtan which was preached by Mr. Benjamin Samson was a success and reflected great credit on the performers.

Khan Saheb, David Solomon made an impressive speech in vernacular on the all important subject of inoculation. He said that inoculation was about the only remedy known which could be relied on as a prophylactic against plague. The Beno Israels should not be backward in willingly accepting the specific offered by the great genius of Professor Haffkine. He had conferred a great boon on humanity by this great discovery and laid the whole world under a deep debt of obligation. Statistics from different parts of this Presidency went to prove that inoculation by Mr. Haffkine's plague serum did confer an immunity against the dire disease. They should all take a warning from the lesson which was being taught at Poona during the present epidemic. It was surprising to see how apathetic, his brethren had been considering that another recrudescence of plague was almost upon them. There ought to be no prejudice against inoculation and there was nothing in it that would interfere with their religion. He hoped soon to call a general meeting of the Bene Israelites to discuss the desirability of going in for inoculation against plague. Khan Saheb also dwelt at length on the necessity of evacuation and segregation as means of eradicating plague from affected localities and of preventing its further spread. He alluded to the great kindness and interest taken by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst in visiting the Bene Israel Plague Hospital and other hospitals and said their community was under a great obligation to His Excellency for his kind sympathy towards their poor patients in the hospital.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 15th September, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	95	85
Karachi	8	9
Poona (including Cantonments)	731	607
Districts.		
Kaira	35	41
Broach	29	23
Surat	76	46
Thana	32	27
Khandesh	17	12
Nasik	749	553
Poona (excluding City)	625	477
Satara	402	312
Sholapur	11	13
Ahmednagar	243	183
Kolaba	0	1
Ratnagiri	24	18
Belgaum	734	543
Dharwar	276	208
Bijapur	59	52
Kanara	10	9
Karachi (excluding City)	1	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	57	42
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	26	12
Kolhapur	690	552
Cutch	18	16
Rewa Kantha	18	17
Baroda territory	39	31
Janjira	6	3
Akalkot	10	5
Aundh	31	11
Bhor	24	32
Savanur	14	4
Total	5,098	3,946
Week ending September 8	5,521	4,382
Total to date	305,480	240,713

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kolaba, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Sawantvadi, Dharampur, and Sachin have been free from plague during the week.

A SATARA MURDER CASE.

JUDICIAL STRICTURES ON POLICE METHODS.

EXTORTING CONFESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPT. 15.

THE Sessions Judge, Mr. M. R. Night, passed judgment in the case of the four accused, Bala, Yesu, Ganu, and Pandu, charged with the murder of a woman named Kasai, Yesu's sister-in-law.

According to the case for the prosecution, Kasai lived with and was supported by Yesu, who had assigned her a field for her maintenance. Some quarrel arose between them respecting this field, and regarding the supply of "kadbi" to Kasai's cow; and on the evening of June 8th, the four accused waylaid the woman as she was returning home from the village of Sayagaon, threw her down, strangled her, and then cut off her head, her arms above the elbow, and her legs above the knee, and distributed the remains among the hills surrounding the villages. Kasai had been to Saygaon to see "a chamar," named Chingu, who was accompanying her back to her village when the accused intercepted her.

The Sessions Judge, in commenting upon the evidence, observed that the court was expected to believe that it was merely a commonplace household quarrel between Yesu and his sister-in-law that drove him to this elaborate and brutal requital. It was hardly gratifying to an officer in his position to find that the police should conceive so lowly of the intelligence of the court as to dare to bring before it so preposterous a story. However, the motive which eluded the detective abilities of chief constable Shaikh Mahomed and his assistants during their long and painstaking inquiry on the spot was still palpable enough for intelligent conjecture even at this late stage. Kasai was a widow, her husband having died in her childhood. A little careful questioning of two of the witnesses disclosed the fact that she had contracted a habit of absenting herself from home for three or four days at a time. There could be little doubt whither this clue would have led if intelligently followed at the local investigation. Referring to the confessions of the accused the Judge said that according to the chief constable Shaikh Mahomed, Bala, against whom there was no direct evidence, confessed like the others to the crime from the first. Nevertheless, he did not actively discover the remains, as the others did. When his three fellow accused were sent to the Magistrate, he too was sent, but merely in order that he might be remanded, not that he might confess. This the chief constable admitted and explained that he thought it was better that he should produce some incriminating evidence first, before his confession was recorded, and this although he asserted that Bala had "pointed out the remains with the others." The fact remained that up to the 17th Bala rigidly refused to incriminate himself although the chief constable had the hardihood to assert the contrary. Now this intelligent and veracious officer still further stultified himself by swearing that before Bala was sent to the Magistrate, he, and he alone, produced an ornament that the deceased woman had been wearing. It was lying on the end of a rafter outside a neighbour's house, in a place where any passer-by might have put it; and this, they were assured, Bala produced. But still in the "yadi" forwarding the accused to the Magistrate, the chief constable did not ask that this man's confession should be taken. The police officer was contradicted, not only by the direct evidence and by his own actions, but by his own sworn explanation that he "thought it better that his confession should be recorded after he had produced property." Regarding the discovery of clothing worn by the woman and a statement by a leper incriminating Bala, the Judge suggested that the leper had been taught his lesson by the police. In spite of all, Bala never did confess, but when he arrived at the Satara Jail he complained that he had been ill-treated by the police. The Civil Surgeon examined and found about his private parts a mark as of a tightly twisted string. That was on the 29th and the injury had been inflicted within a week. The chief constable sought to discount this discovery by relating that one of his subordinates had searched Bala and found some "marking nut" concealed about him. But as he had not confessed and had done nothing to incriminate himself, his motive in creating a pretended injury on his person was obscure. "On an examination of the whole case," proceeded the Judge, "I find that there is nothing whatsoever to implicate him in the crime, save the mention of his name in the confessions to which I have yet to allude. I find, on the other hand, every indication of a sustained attempt to incriminate him. It is clear that Bala would not confess and that the police exhausted every resource in trying to make him do so, not stopping short of torturing him. Foiled in this they finally manufactured evidence to implicate him. I think that the police would do better without Shaikh Mahomed." Referring to the other confessions, he said they all presented two very marked features: firstly, a desire to throw the main responsibility for the crime on Bala; and secondly, an unmistakable reluctance in their authors. Setting apart the wholly untrustworthy evidence of Chingu, none of them was corroborated in any way except by the discovery of the remains; and although their three authors might have been privy to Kasai's death, the Judge was satisfied that their confessions were neither voluntary nor true. The treatment of Bala, and the statements of Chingu, the leper, and the chief constable would lead the court to look askance at far better evidence than they contained.

For these reasons he concurred with the assessors in acquitting the accused, and directed that they be discharged. There was little moral doubt that Kasai's murder was brought upon her by her loose behaviour, and that the witnesses had conspired to save the family honour by keeping back the truth. He could not but think, however, that if the inquiry had been in the hands of a police officer of acumen and integrity, Kasai's death would not have gone unavenged.

The Judge intimated his willingness to grant sanction for the prosecution of Shaikh Mahomed under section 194, I. P. Code, if his superiors thought fit to take action against him.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 17.

WE had no rain at all this week and, the days have been bright and hot. Nor was the sky over-cast during the last week. We had in all 4 inches and 73 cents of rain. The repair of the Shah Bane Tank has nearly commenced, and some 2,000 people are being employed on it. The work is supervised by the Police Superintendent, the Executive Engineer, and the Collector. The civil and military residents of the camp have opened a subscription in order to provide fodder and water for the cattle brought by the poor shepherds from the interor. A farm is also opened for this purpose. Every evening "khichdi" (cooked rice and pules) is given to the poor people at the Astodia Gate at the expense of Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.

On the arrival of Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, who is expected by the next mail, Mr. Pratt will become First Assistant Collector and Mr. P. J. Mead will be appointed special officer on famine relief works.

The Public Service Examination began on Monday last, and continued for the whole of the week. It was held in the Ahmedabad High School. The examination is equivalent to the 8th standard, English. The examiners appointed were, Messrs. Ghose, M. A., and Bhajivala, F. A., of the Mission High School, and Messrs. Talati, B.A., and Watcha, M.A., of the Ahmedabad High School.

Tennis tournaments were played by the members of the Bholanath Ladies' Institute the other week, when three rounds were played. Prizes were awarded to the winners by Mrs. Lely, wife of the Commissioner, and Mrs. Bartholomeus, wife of the Civil Surgeon. The winners in the last round were Miss Talati and Miss Setna, both Parsee ladies.

An evening party was given by Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Modi, on the occasion of the thread ceremony of their sons on Wednesday last, when the members of the Bar, the Parsee and Hindu *shethias* and the leading European residents of the city and camp were invited. Mr. Modi, barrister-at-law, is considered a leading lawyer of this district. Mr. Modi's services, as a barrister, are engaged by H. H. the Gaikwar in most of the important cases, civil and criminal.

Tyebali Heptula, a Bohra, was tried by Khan Bahadur Edalji Beramshaw, the City Magistrate, on a charge of perjury under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. It happened that the accused was examined as a witness in a civil suit disposed of by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram, First Class Sub-Judge. In that case he was asked by the Judge whether he was previously convicted of any offence and replied in the negative. Evidence was brought to show that the witness was convicted and punished for house-breaking and theft previously.

Upon this the Sub-Judge granted a sanction to prosecute the accused for purjury, and hence his present trial before the City Magistrate. The result of the whole case turned upon the question, Whether the witness had the evidence read out to him in the civil court under sec. 274 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Shirestedar, who was called to answer the above question, replied that he was not sure whether the deposition of the accused was read over to him or not. On this the court gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused and discharged him. Mr. R. B. Sunavala defended, and Mr. Trikamlal Ujarchand, Vakil, conducted the prosecution.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH OF FIVE JUDGES.)

DECISION OF A FULL BENCH ON A POINT OF HINDU LAW.

GHANDI MAGANLAL MOTICHAND *vs.* BAI JADAB, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

THE full Bench of five Judges delivered their decision. This was a reference to a full bench made by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crow. Mr. Setlur, with Mr. I. A. Shah, appeared for Gandhi Maganlal, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. J. Nanabhai, with Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, and Mr. Keshavlal Vithaldas, appeared for Bai Jadab, widow of Seth Manibhai Samalbhai, original defendant and respondent No. 1. The Full Bench was composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justices Ranade and Mr. Justice Crowe.

The question which Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crowe referred to the Full Bench, arising in this appeal was, does a paternal grand-mother in Gujerat, inheriting moveable and immoveable property from her maiden grand-daughter, take an absolute interest in all or any of the property, so that on the grand-mother's death the property goes to her heir, and not to the person who is then the heir of the grand-daughter, and so that the grand-mother can dispose of all or any part of the property by will? Plaintiff was an executor under the will of one Bai Amrat; and as such he sought possession of the property, which on Amrat's death was taken possession of by Manibhai, the son of a nameless baby's father's half-brother. Manibhai died six months after Amrat; and Manibhai's widow, the first defendant, was in possession of the property. The first class subordinate judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Laishanker Umiashanker, rejected the plaintiff claim, holding that Bai Amrat had a restricted interest in the property, which, on her death, passed not to her own heir, but to the heir of the nameless grand, daughter, from whom Amrat had inherited it. Amrat therefore could not dispose of any of the property by will. That was the decision which was attacked in appeal, the main question being, who was heir to the property on Amrat's death—Amrat's heir or the nameless child's heir? Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crowe said they could not find any authority in this presidency giving a decisive answer to the above question. There were no doubt authorities which tended to show that the answer should be in favour of the child's, not the grandmother's heir, but they did not exactly cover, the case now in point, and they did not in their lordships' opinion, afford an entirely satisfactory solution of the question which, being an important one, their lordships had determined to refer to a Full Bench. Their lordships briefly indicated the considerations which had led them to make the reference. After referring to a number of reported cases, their lordships said, with great respect it may be doubted whether a long course of decisions has established such a distinction based upon the marriage of the female heir, as was ascribed to Mr. Mayne in Madhavram vs. Dave Trambackbai, Sir M. Westropp though in his text seems to this rule, but no case had ever been quoted as the basis of such a proposition. For those and other reasons, their lordships were of opinion that the question they had propounded was not be-yond all doubt concluded by authority on this side of India. No decided case of a grand-mother inheriting from a grand-child has been found; the only authority is a remark that it would seem that such a case would follow the rule applicable to a mother inheriting from her son. This latter rule is in Bombay declared in a single case (Narsappa's,) and is based on the exception regarding the widow's estate in property inherited from her husband.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of himself, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Crowe, said their lordships were of opinion that the question of law referred to them should be answered in the affirmative, and in favour of the appellant. It was admitted that the maiden grand-daughter inherited her father's property as her *stridhan*, and took an absolute interest in the same. There was also no dispute that the grandmother succeeded to this property as heir to her grand-daughter, and remained in possession of the same during her life-time; and on her death the property passed into the possession first of Manibhai and on his death of his widow, the respondent No. 1, Bai Jadav, as representing the separated branch of the family. The grandmother Bai Amrat, however, made a will and one of the executors of the will brought this suit against Bai Jadav and three other co-executors, who refused to join in the suit to recover possession of Bai Amrat's property from Bai Jadav. The plaintiff executor claimed that Bai Amrat took an absolute interest in the property as her *stridhan*, and had power to dispose of it by will, and did so dispose of it. Bai Jadav, on the other hand, contended that Bai Amrat had no such power, as she took only a widow's limited interest in the property. The subordinate judge, Mr. Lalshanker, took the latter view and dismissed the claim. His reasons briefly were: (1) That under the Mayukha law, which governed the parties, property inherited by the grandmother was her *stridhan*, but not of the Paribhashik or technical kind which goes to her heirs, but that this property came to her from her granddaughter as if this granddaughter had been her grandson. (2) That if the maiden grand-daughter was of the *gotra* of her father's family, and Bai Amrat inherited the property as a widow in the family, of this gotra, into which she had entered by reason of her marriage. (3) That as a widow inheriting the property of her husband's *gotra* or family, Bai Amrat inherited only a limited estate like that of a widow or mother inheriting as heir to her husband or son respectively, and (4) Bai Amrat could not, therefore dispose of the property, whether moveable or immoveable, by will. On appeal, the referring judges favoured the opposite view. On the grounds they mentioned, the referring judges were of opinion that the grandmother in this case could dispose of the property she inherited as *stridhan* from her granddaughter by will. As the point was not free from doubt, the present reference was made to the full Bench. The question for consideration was whether Bai Amrat had a full right to dispose of the property in dispute, or whether she had only a limited interest in the same? The question as to the extent of the power of disposition turned upon the enquiry whether the property, on Bai Amrat's death, goes to her heirs or to the heirs of the person (her grand daughter) from whom she got the estate. If the property is proved to be Bai Amrat's stridhan property, there is no dispute as to her right to dispose of it. The property was stridhan in the hands of the grand daughter. This was admitted; and the only question was—Did it cease to be so in the hands of the grandmother. Mr. Macpherson, counsel for the respondents, considerably narrowed the points in controvesy when he conceded the position that the law of Western India differed considerably from that prevalent elsewhere, as to the rights of female heirs. He admitted that, governed as this presidency is by the Mitakshara and Mayuka, the general rule is opposed to all limitations of the power of female heirs except where, as in the case of widows, &c., such restrictions have been specially imposed. Mr. Macpherson laid stress chiefly on two points; but in their lordships' opinion, neither of the two positions taken up by the learned counsel appeared to be property supported by the text writers, and the decisions of this court. Mr. Macpherson did not raise any objection to the other positions laid down in the judgment of the referring judges. The judgment of the court of first instance appeared to have been chiefly influenced by the distinctions made in several cases between female heirs who enter the family by marriage, and those others who are born in the family when, as in this case, the succession comes not through males, but through females, the male heirs who thus succeed can hardly be governed by anologies based on the patriarchal theory of a family held together by agnatic and dependent relationship. In the case of the succession to stridhan property, the tie is quite distinct, and is based on a preference to maternal and and female relations where the patriarchal analgies and preferences do not hold good. This distinctions appear to have been lost sight of by the court of first instance. The decisions restricting female rights, so far as they have gone, all relate to inheritance by widows (from male heirs, in regard to female stridhan succession, the decisions have been all in favour of complete dominion. There are numerous dicisions which assert the full dominion and absolute power of the daughter where she succeeds as heir to her father; and her right to dispose of by gift or will her inherited stridhan property has been affirmed repeatedly. The principle of dependence which perhaps governs the extent of power may regulate the exceptions where widowed females inherit from males; but in all other cases the rule of absolute dominion must be allowed to prevail. On these grounds, their lordships thought that the grand-mother, Bai Amrat, had full dominion over the property she inherited from her granddaughter, and that she had full power of disposition in this case.

Mr. Justice Candy, who generally concurred, delivered a separate judgment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Vigil of St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong—Hymns 430 and 439.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Festival of St. Matthew.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Hymns 430, 318, 320.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.

Festival of St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A MEMORANDUM was issued late last night by the Revenue Department in reference to the measures taken by Government to deal with the scarcity now prevailing in the Presidency. It is as follows:—

Though the monsoon opened well early in June, the unpromising aspect of the season from about the last week in that month to the middle of July led Government to draw the attention of the Collectors to the necessity of watching the situation in their respective districts. In a Resolution dated 22nd July 1899, all Collectors in the Presidency proper were asked to furnish special weekly reports stating the rainfall of the previous seven days, the progress, if any, made in sowing operations, the conditions of the crops, if any, the tendency of prices of the cereals ordinarily used for food, the state of the cattle and the condition of the cultivators, the agricultural labourers who work for wages, and the town population, such as weavers, artisans, &c. The officers of the Public Works Department were at the same time warned to be ready for an emergency, and programmes of relief works were ordered to be completed where they were not ready.

GUZARAT DISTRICT.

With the advance of the season the gravity of the situation increased throughout the Presidency, and especially in North Gujarat, where the rainfall was insufficient throughout July and August. It became therefore necessary to adopt immediate measures in anticipation of the possible development of famine. Orders were given to the Collectors in Gujrat on 9th August 1899 to open Local Board test works under Section 18 of the Famine Code wherever necessary, to enable them to gauge the distress, which had then already begun to show itself among the labouring classes. Test works were accordingly started in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Broach. The severity of distress in the first two districts have been found to be sufficient to warrant the opening of regular relief works, and the following works have accordingly been sanctioned: District Ahmedabad—(1) Panmar-Dadiasur drain. (2) South Daskroi drainage and irrigation and (3) Widening of Dolg's ditch. Panch Mahals—(1) Godhra-Santh road and (2) Limdi-Dohad road.

The following relief works have also been sanctioned for the Kaira District to be opened as soon as the Collector finds it necessary: (1) Mattar Drainage, (2) Karamsad Drainage.

The subjoined table shows the daily average number employed on test or relief works during the weeks ending 2nd and 9th instant:—

District.	Week ending 2nd.	Week ending 9th.
Ahmedabad	4,100	5,100
Panch Mahals	892	(Not reported)
Kaira	2,084	3,049

As takavi advances have been found in the earlier stages of a scarcity to be a valuable help to agriculturists, an allotment of Rs. 73,100 in addition to the ordinary grant of the year has been sanctioned for such advances in the North Gujarat districts named above. The money advanced would be utilised for purchase of seed for fodder crops, for digging wells and tanks, and for other land improvements. After the close of the first week of the current month there was moderate rain in the affected parts of Gujarat, but it was not sufficient to relieve the situation to any material extent. Rabi sowings have been commenced in a few talukas, but more rain is wanted to enable sowing to be undertaken generally.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

The situation in the rest of the Presidency is also being observed with vigilance. In the Western hilly tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in the Konkan the rainfall during July was more or less continuous but generally light; in August it was interrupted and scantier still than in July. Good rain, has, however, been reported since the close of the first week of September, and there is a chance of from a third to half of the normal kharif crop being saved in the nine favoured localities.

In the eastern or plain tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak the rainfall till the end of August was extremely deficient and the kharif crops there have been an almost total failure. But these tracts are mainly dependent on the rabi rain, which has begun well in the first part of this month. The fall has been sufficient to benefit the kharif crops in the few places where they were alive at the time of the fall, to enable rabi sowings to be commenced, to improve the water-supply and bring up a certain quantity of grass. The situation has thus been much relieved for the present in the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, in the Kolhapur Agency and in Poona, Satara and the greater part of Sholapur and Ahmednagar, but more rain is required to make rabi sowings general and to remove anxiety. As the abovementioned tracts were those which were affected by the famine of 1896-97, Government have made every preparation, in anticipation of a failure of the late rains, to start test or relief works immediately they are wanted and test works have already been commenced in parts of Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Khandesh and Satara. Where Local funds have been exhausted owing to plague measures and the strain of the late famine, orders have been given to carry out test works at the expense of Provincial funds. Complete programmes of large as well as small works have been kept ready for this as well as other parts of the Presidency. In the Konkan and the Kanara districts below ghats the rainfall has been much below the normal, and although the most recent reports indicate that the failure of crops and grass will be much less than was feared a fortnight ago, yet the Collectors have been ordered to complete their programmes of works and be in readiness to dispense relief if it be required.

THE HILL TRIBES.

In anticipation of possible distress among the people of the hills and the aboriginal tribes, and in view of the difficulties experienced in relieving them during the last famine, the following orders have been issued:—"During the famine of 1896-97 special difficulty was found in giving relief to the people of the hills and aboriginal tribes. The question attracted the particular attention of the Famine Commission, who devoted Section III of Chapter VI of their report to the consideration of this subject. The attention of all Commissioners, Collectors and Officers of the Forest and Public Works Department should now be directed to that section, and especially to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 480 to 491, which have the cordial approval of Government. It is true that the difficulties experienced in the last famine did not become acute until towards the conclusion of the hot weather and the beginning of the rains. It is, however, by no means certain that on that occasion the condition of the hill people everywhere attracted attention as soon as was desirable, and there is reason to fear as regards the present season, which differs completely from that of 1896-97, that if good rain does not fall in the month of September, not only will the grain crops fail, but the supply of edible roots and forest produce may prove exceedingly deficient. The resources moreover of these people, at all times exiguous, were no doubt completely exhausted by the strain of the last famine. It is possible therefore that they may fall early into bad condition. This contingency must, if possible, be anticipated. In their special weekly reports the Collectors of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Thana should make special mention of the condition of the hill people and aboriginal tribes, and of the condition of the varkas as distinct from the rice crops. The Mamlatdars of all hill talukas should be called upon to visit some of the interior villages and give an account of their condition based upon personal inspection. The residence of the Circle Inspectors and village accountants within their charges should be rigidly enforced, and the Inspectors should be required to make a tour of their villages without delay. Should the Collector not be satisfied with the genuineness of the information derived from these officers, he should without hesitation direct sub-divisional officers to make a tour of inspection, which the comparative openness of the tracts in question owing to the scantiness of this year's rain will render far less difficult than usual. The Collectors should be requested to draw up without delay a special programme of relief works for the hill population, and should consult for that purpose freely with the officers of the Forest and Public Works Departments. The former Department should carefully consider the special forms of labour which it is in a position to provide in the way of demarcation, fire-lines, road-clearings, the cutting, collecting and carrying of grass and the like. In Gujarat and especially in the Panch M

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

CONSOLS dropped 7-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 104 7-16. French Rentes were quoted at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·26 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-8 per cent, to £64 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' Sight was unaltered at 1s 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 27 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 58 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. less, at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 39 1-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal. market steady; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38 1-4s., September-October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market; Brown Rapeseed at 36s., September-October shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; Linseed at 44s., September-October shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm.

In Liverpool the cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports, 4,000 bales. Prices were without change all round. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-8 cents. per lb.; Futures were 3 points higher both for December and March, at 6·12 cents and 6·24 cent. per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales.

Locally, the cotton market is steady. The mills purchases amounted to some 3,000 bales; and exporters were *nil*. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, the quotation was Rs. 196 per candy; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 154; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 165.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 1 anna higher for the former, and 2 annas for the later; the markets are firm in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	780	bales.
Wheat	10,691	cwts.
Linseed	2,297	,,
Rapeseed	3,903	,,
Poppyseed	614	,,
Castorseed	1,135	,,
Rice	140,612	,,

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 5-16d. for three months' Sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with only a little business transpiring either way, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Francs	1·71 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone with 95 13-16 quoted for Money, and 96 1-2 for Account for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 92 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES continue dull. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 15 lower; and Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,240 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Natuna, 476 tons, Captain S Peterson, cleared yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain G Strufing cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 3,622 tons, Captain H Hayward arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Kobe (20th August) with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Moravia, 2,238 tons, Captain A Calabrese, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe via Calcutta, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Peshawar, 2,302 tons, Captain McAllister arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 26 cabin and 46 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice. During the voyage she experienced monsoon weather from Rangoon to Ceylon, thence fine weather to Bombay with squalls and rain.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, Captain G Morovich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Col C H Fox, Consul Von Manrig, Mr H Tschauner, Mrs Oezs, Mr A J Humphrey, Mr D F Fernandez and Mr G H Ermer.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain S H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (4th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mrs Ward, Miss Ball, Miss Coally, Mr Baily, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mullah Abdool Hossein and friend, Shaik Tyebally and wife, Syed Ramsley, Mr V Lobo, Mr V H Wilson and 207 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J E Sylvester, four Mahomedan gentlemen, Major Mitchell, Mr Mathooradas and friend, Mr Dharabhai and daughter, and 752 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 19.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Homing			R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall			R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2163	Coates			H O Joosub
Nuile	3103	Weston			Transport
Ras Elba	1789	Scorgie			Halli Brothers
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Kendall			Transport
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1950	Metcalf			M M & Co
Bq Grosvenor	516	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
Palitana	1934	Kerr	Natal		Transport

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Pekin s	Hayward	Kobe, Aug. 20.
19	Peshawar s	McAllister	Mauritius, Sept. 15.
	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, Aug. 4.
	Sydney s	Aubert	Marseilles, Sept. 3.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Sept. 16.
	Imperatrix s	Morovich	Trieste.
	Nowshera s	Stone	Rangoon.
	Moravia s	Calabrisi	Kobe via Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Britannia s	Lindquistor	Liverpool, &c.
	Merkara s	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Booldana Transport	Cr.ft	Natal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Natuna, Peterson, for Tuticorin.
,, Stolzenfels, Strufing, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste.
,, Clan Stuart, for Singapore.
,, Othello, for Karachi and Hull.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—22 Cwt deerhorns, M Shariff Abdulla; 3 cases mother of pearl shells, Mogjee Mahomed & Co.; 3 bundles woolen carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co; 72 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 62 cwt gum, Mahomed Hoosein Merally; 7 bales silk waste, N Fatehally and Co; 2000 cwts Mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 102 bales skins and hides, Hajee Cassum Hajee Hasman.

FOR NEW YORK.
Peninsular s—10 bales woolen carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Ville de Paris s—12,003 cwt rapeseed, 1,000 cwt mustar seed Volkart Brothers; 3000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes, and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—50 cwt gum, Hirjee Vrdhar.

FOR VENICE.
Imperatrix s—10,000 cwt linseed, A Blaschecks and Co. Moravia s—1000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Chusan s—10 chest opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 20 cases opium, P and O S N Company; 250 bales twist, E Noordia and Co; 250 bales twist A O A Tyeb.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Chusan s—2'0 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 100 cwt twist, The Union Mills Ld; 20 bales twist, The Central India Sp W M Co; 250 bales twist, C M Bhesania; 250 bales twist, K Pallonji; 250 bales twist, R Cowasjee and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 200 bales twist, Vissram Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, J B Edulji and Co; 250 bales twist, H Mooljeechand; 250 bales twist, R B Motly; 225 bales twist, R S Wogwalla and Co; 185 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordia and Co; 525 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 8 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 238 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 214 bales twist, Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, K F Kavorana; 100 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld; 200 bales twist, The Saraswati Mills Ld 200 bales twist, H Coorverjee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRASIER-CREAGH—September 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain P Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
JORDAN—September 8, at Observatory Cottage, Simla, the wife of S D Jordan, of a son.
MASON—September 12, at Sanawar, Punjab, the wife of the Rev C A Mason, Chaplain, Bengal (Lucknow) Establishment, of a son.
ROOME—September 6, at Quetta, the wife of Captain H N Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, of a son.

DEATH.

REHILL—September 9, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Owen Alexander Rehill, Punjab Police.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

THE reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch gives evidence of a desire to go great lengths in the direction of concessions, if only they can avert war. An interesting side-light is thrown on recent negotiations by the revelation that the proposal to grant the Uitlanders a five-years' franchise, with one-fourth of the seats in the Volksraad, and a voice in the election of the President and Commander-in-Chief, on the sole condition that henceforth there should be no further interference in the internal affairs of the State, was made at the suggestion of Mr. Conyngham Greene. The representative of the Imperial Government at Pretoria was taken into counsel to devise means to terminate the strained relations threatening the peace of South Africa, and reducing the Uitlanders in the Rand to great distress. It no doubt occurred to Mr. Greene that the best way of bringing about an arrangement would be to concede the five-years' franchise, so abruptly demanded by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference. The High Commissioner represented that such a concession would enable the Uitlanders henceforth to take care of themselves, and the Imperial Government would be relieved of the irksome task of attending to their complaints. That was an intimation that there would be no further interference in the internal affairs of the Republic. The subsequent publication of the despatch Sir Alfred sent about the same time to the Colonial Office, asserting that the position of the Uitlanders was worse than that of Helots, and recommending that a sharp blow should be struck to establish the supremacy of the Imperial Government, plainly indicated that he would prefer a forcible to an amicable settlement of the controversy. There is something almost pathetic in the earnestness with which the Pretorian Government protest that the offer of the five-years' franchise was made in good faith in the belief—shared by Mr. Greene—that it would terminate the strained situation. They also protest that, in stipulating that recent events should not be taken as a precedent for further interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, they had no desire to needlessly raise the question of suzerainty. Mr. Chamberlain, in his usual controversial method, laid hold of the opportunity to repudiate the bare suggestion that the State has any sovereign or independent status whatever. While despatching fresh regiments to South Africa, he charged the Transvaal Government with nullifying—or intending to nullify—the effect of the franchise by ingenious devices. There is no evidence that anything of the kind was either proposed or contemplated. It was with a view to ascertain what the practical effect of the concessions would be that the Joint-Inquiry was proposed by the Colonial Secretary himself. The Boer Government has agreed to the Joint-Commission of Inquiry into the effect of the seven-years' franchise already voted by the Volksraad. The offer of the five-years' franchise has been withdrawn, as the condition on which it was offered—that there should be no more interference in the internal concerns—was contumeliously rejected. But it is easy to read between the lines that the five-years' offer will be renewed if the Colonial Office really desires a settlement. The hope is expressed that Great Britain will make no more onerous proposals, but adhere to its own original suggestion of a Joint-Committee of Inquiry. Mr. Chamberlain has once more returned from Birmingham to London, and a Cabinet Council will be held by Friday. Urgent telegrams have been sent to the United States for pack-mules and the Colonials are getting their little contingents ready. As we have all along foreseen, the issue will be war—and a very bloody war. Meanwhile troops are being hurried to South Africa, and four cruisers and a store-ship have been ordered to proceed from the Mediterranean to Delagoa Bay. No one can regard these indications as favourable to peace. The *Times* is shouting for war:—"All that the Empire and the Nation (and Printing House Square) ask their rulers is that there should be no hesitation, no looking back,—Government must go forward." The same journal was equally clamorous for the invasion of the Crimea, predicting the easy capture of Sebastopol, and the consequent collapse of the arch of Russian predominance in the Black Sea. Neither the *Times*, nor the public, whose enthusiasm it aroused, nor the Government, whose unwilling hands it forced, had the slightest idea of the strength of Sebastopol, with its powerful batteries, or the number of troops in the Crimea. They accepted the confident assurances of writers, who were absolutely ignorant of the difficulties to be encountered, that the Crimea was denuded of troops and the destruction of Sebastopol would be a fortnight's picnic. No one outside Russia realised that two winters of Arctic severity would have to be encountered before the city fell—that the British army would endure incredible sufferings, and would have to be renewed—and the French Army raised to 100,000 men—before the Russians were driven from the south side of the city, the north remaining in their hands. The Transvaal is not the Crimea, but it may be doubted whether the journal, that tells Mr. Chamberlain—and Lord Salisbury—that the Empire and the Nation want instant war in South Africa, has a more accurate conception of what is involved in inflaming race animosities in South Africa than it had of the realities of things when it gave fifteen days for the capture and destruction of Sebastopol.

THE Government of Bombay have now issued a general outline of their plans and intentions in respect to the threatened scarcity in parts of the Presidency. At present, the outlook is grave, and the Memorandum of Government makes no effort to minimise the exact position of this part of the Indian Empire. The rain during the month in certain parts has relieved the intensity of the distress, and, if more rain comes during this month and in October, to a large extent the suffering will be confined to Kathiawar and the plains tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Whatever meteriological events may happen in the future, the Government are bound to face the question of famine in these parts; while the condition of Kathiawar demands special attention. We have not yet passed through the entire monsoon season, but the prevailing conditions are altogether opposed to rain. It is fortunate that while famine is about to add to the affliction of plague, which has pressed heavily on the Presidency for over three years, the other provinces of India, with the exception of Rajputana, are not called upon to face a failure of crops. This will not only be providential as applying to grain resources, but it will enable the Government of India to deal liberally with the afflicted parts in making contributions to the provincial exchequer. The Bombay purse, which a few years ago was well-lined, owing to the heavy demands occasioned by circumstances beyond human control, is now practically empty. At the Poona meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Nugent stated that a moderate famine cost a crore of rupees. The revenues of Government were estimated to barely suffice to meet local expenditure, and it is quite possible if the rain does not come the general scarcity may have an effect upon the current revenue. Under these circumstances it is evident that the Supreme Government will have to largely aid the impoverished resources of Bombay. Famine now is not so fearful a spectre as in the days of 1877-78. It is no longer regarded as a foe against whom no steps can be taken until his gaunt shadow is over the land, and the protective and preventive measures against the devastation worked by failure of the rains are not confined to periods when its approach seems near. They are being carried on in various ways, year by year, as part of the general administration. The railway system of India enables grain to be delivered in a few hours to almost any part of the dominion, and although the worst may come—and the situation is already serious—there is no cause for panic.

As foreshadowed by the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Government propose to adopt the same proposals as in the famine of 1896-97, with a few additions as suggested by the report of the Famine Commission. So complete was the failure of the rains in North Gujarat that in the early part of August test works were opened to gauge the distress which had begun to manifest itself among the poorer classes. It was found that in Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals the severity warranted the opening of regular relief works, which comprise drainage and irrigation works in the former district, and in the latter the labourers are engaged in making roads. Kaira is usually comparatively well-off, but a certain amount of distress is present, and drainage works will be started in that locality as soon as it becomes necessary. For the week ending September 9th the daily average employed on relief works was:—Ahmedabad, 5,100, or an increase of 1,000 as compared with the former; and Kaira, 3,649, which figures also indicate nearly a thousand increase in daily average. Rs. 78,100 have been allotted, in addition to the ordinary grant, for takavi advances, and the money advanced will be utilised for the purchase of seed for fodder-crops and improving the land. Other parts of the Presidency are being watched with careful vigilance. In the plains tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak the kharif crops have been almost a total failure, but, as these parts are mainly dependent on the rabi rain, there is yet a glimmering of hope. The recent rains have enabled sowings to be commenced and have improved the water supply, but more rain is immediately required. Government have ordered test works to be carried out at the expense of provincial funds, where local funds have been exhausted owing to plague measures and the strain of the last famine. Scarcity is also anticipated amongst the hill tribes, and the officials are directed to consider the special forms of labour in the way of demarcation, fire lines, road-clearing, collecting grass, they can provide, while the Government specially remark that the Bhils will require careful and judicious treatment to induce them to accept relief. The preparations of Government conclude with a reference to the provision of fodder for cattle, the details of their scheme having been already mentioned in our columns. The fodder difficulty has hitherto been more pronounced in North Gujarat than elsewhere, and special measures have been adopted there to start "Animal Relief Camps," and to encourage cultivators to grow fodder crops, using Government sources of water-supply without any extra rate. A cattle-camp under the supervision of a Forest Officer has been established on the banks of the Tapti in the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and, to induce cultivators in Kaira and Ahmedabad to send their starving cattle to this camp, Government have undertaken to bear the expense of carrying there the first batch of 50 cattle, and to make advances to cultivators to meet the cost of feeding the cattle and other expenses. The co-operation of the wealthy members of the community in the work of mitigating the miseries of the poor can always be relied upon, and without appeal already has the arm of philanthrophy been held out. Mr. Chhabildas Lallubhai, a Hindu gentleman, has very generously undertaken to maintain 100 Hindu children who may be rendered destitute by famine and plague, and no doubt others will be willing to follow his example.

THE year 1898-99 records a period of great prosperity of the Bombay Port Trust. Following on a year of famine it was anticipated the volume of trade with the port would have vastly increased, but it was never anticipated that the receipts would reach the highest point yet attained by the Port Trust since its existence. The chief causes which combined to bring about this result were heavy shipments of wheat to Europe and the exportation of seeds in quantities up to the average. A considerable increase in revenue was derived on account of the extensive demand for dock accommodation, which is the natural outcome of a good year for trade and shipping. The severity of plague in 1896-97 was even exceeded for a certain period during the third visitation, and the possibilities of panic, strikes, and other such difficulties at a time when the trade of the country had the opportunity of recovering from the recent depression gave rise to an ever-present anxiety. The trade in cotton, the principal commodity of the Presidency, shows a great improvement, imports showing an advance of 181,403 bales, while exports rose 43 per cent. The export of other produce has also increased; the rise in twist and yarn to 594,181 bales marks the largest quantity yet exported. The presence of plague has dislocated a great deal of import trade, and, being accompanied by famine, merchants had even more so to curtail their purchases, and the scarcity which now prevails in certain parts of the Presidency, and the fact that throughout the crops will not be up to the average, will have a further effects upon the imports. Included in the figures are the large imports of machinery, the orders for which were given in the previous year, but owing to the Engineers' Strike in England their delivery was delayed. The Port Trust derive a very large income from ground-rents, and their estates represent nearly half of their assets. The great demand for suitable land for building purposes in the Fort has created the Apollo Reclamation into a property the worth of which is now great, but which every year is becoming of enhanced value. It is being extensively exploited for building high-class bungalows, and, if the Trust could make it convenient to remove the coal depot which now disfigures the frontage, the neighbourhood would be generally improved. The only reference to the scheme for constructing a new line of railway along the Eastern Foreshore is that it has been "reviewed by Government and the Chamber of Commerce, and the papers are now with the Trustees for report." The latter is awaited with interest.

THE education of the young Burman seems to be progressing. According to the latest report on Police Administration in Burma, the younger generation appear to be cultivating the lively spirit of Donnybrook Fair. It is pointed out that, among the young men, the carrying of clasp-knives, loaded sticks, or other dangerous weapons, has become a common practice in some districts, and these are used without hesitation at drinking bouts. This pastime seems to be taking the place of organized dacoity. The offenders are not seldom young men in good circumstances, over whom parental authority has no effect. The number of charges of grievous hurt is consequently increasing. Taking the police report as a whole, the number of cognizable cases dealt with during 1898 was 48,085, or slightly less than in the previous year. Cases of violent crime numbered 722 as against 784 in the previous year, and it is satisfactory to observe that dacoities and robberies show a decrease. Cattle-thefts numbered 3,305 against 3,610, the largest number occurring at Tharrawaddy, where such thefts were more than twice those in any other district except Prome. On the whole, however, there has been a satisfactory decrease in violent crime and thefts of all sorts, doubtless, largely owing to the generally efficient manner in which known criminals were supervised.

AT the Bombay High Court, a full Bench of five Judges, namely Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Crowe, have given their decision on a point of Hindu law referred to them by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Crowe in the suit of Bai Amrat *vs* Bai Jadav. The question referred to the full Bench was—"Does a paternal grandmother in Gujirat inheriting moveable and immoveable property from her maiden granddaughter, take an absolute interest in all or any of the property so that, on the grandmother's death, the property, goes to her heir, and not to the person who is then the heir of the granddaughter, and so that the grandmother can dispose of all or any of the property by will?" It was admitted that the maiden granddaughter inherited her father's property as her stridhan, and took an absolute interest in the same. There was no dispute that the grandmother succeeded to this property as heir to her grand-daughter, and remained in possession of the same during her life time, and on her death, the property passed into the possession first of one Manibhai, and on his death, of his widow, the respondent, Bai Jadav. The grandmother Bai Amrat, however, had made a will; and one of the executors of the will brought this suit against Bai Jadav to recover possession of Bai Amrat's property. The executor claimed that Bai Amrat took an absolute interest in the property as her "stridhan," and had power to dispose of it by will, and did so dispose of it. Bai Jadav, on the other hand, contended that Bai Amrat had no such power, as she took only a widow's limited interest in the property. The subordinate judge, Mr. Lalshanker, took the latter view and dismissed the claim. In appeal the referring judges favoured the opposite view. The full Bench agreed with the view of the referring judges and decided that the question of law should be answered in the affirmative, and in favour of the appellant.

IT is reported that the Officers of the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry contemplate the erection, on the site of the battle-field, of a memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of their Battalion (old 74th Highlanders) who were killed at the battle of Assaye. The Nizam's Government will probably grant a site for the purpose.

LIEUTENANT General Sir Robert Low, G. C. B., commanding the forces at Bombay, accompanied by Brigadier-General Barlow, Adjutant-General and Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary returned to Kirkee yesterday afternoon by the passenger train, the departure being private. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure.

THE first detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles—strength three British officers and 200 native ranks and file—left Shilong for Borepani *en route* for Gauhati, under command of Major Colomb on Saturday. A depot of 200 men under Lieutenant Shaw has been left temporarily at Shillong.

A WEALTHY Mahomedan merchant who went to give evidence in a case at Bangalore City Court on Saturday fell dead as soon as he came out. Heart disease is the supposed cause. He is believed to have a deposit of ten lakhs in the bank here, and for many years has declined to receive interest at any rate, as forbidden by the Koran.

MR. A. M. DUNNE, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, is granted three months' leave, and the Bishop has appointed Mr. Arthur Caspersz to officiate.

AT Tanjore the other day the Madras Government bought seven lots of land at auction, at an anna apiece. One of the lots measured more than seven acres. The land was sold for arrears of revenue.

THE Divisional Judge of Umballa concluded the hearing of a divorce suit on Saturday, when His Honor gave a decree 'nisi' to the petitioner, Sergeant Williams, 16th Lancers against Sergeant Martin, of North Staffords.

AT the last Criminal Sessions, held at Dehra-Dun, a *mehter* was charged with assaulting an English child of tender years. The Judge sentenced the scoundrel to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The offence was committed at Chakrata and the Saharunpore Sessions Judge tried the prisoner.

AN "Exchange Company's" telegram says:—In the event of actual hostilities in the Transvaal, the plans for raising a Canadian battalion for active service in South Africa require only formal sanction. A full brigade of Volunteers could be enrolled at once on the shortest notice.

SEVERAL robberies have been perpetrated at the Nowshera Post Office during the past month, and if it was not for a split in the gang no trace would have been found owing to the clever manner in which the thefts were carried out. Several arrests have been made and the case is being tried at the Tehsildar's Court.

STATE Department officials ridicule a report published on Monday that a secret agreement has been arrived at between the United States and Canada to settle the Alaskan Boundary dispute on amicable terms after the Canadian elections. The story, backed up by much thrashing of old straw, was to the effect that Sir Wilfred Laurier was pursuing a "bluffing" game for political effect, the United States assisting, and that the concessions already agreed upon were not to be announced until the close of the elections in Canada. The story receives no credit in diplomatic circles.

A RAILWAY Guard was charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah with trespass into the house of Mr. J. Bailey, foreman artificer of the Cossipore Gun Foundry, and carrying on an intrigue with Mr. Bailey's wife. The Magistrate taking into consideration that the accused had been severely handled by Mr. Bailey, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 only.

THE platform of the Ohio State Democratic Convention has reaffirmed the entire Chicago platform of 1896, especially as regards the financial plank. The platform is opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms or empires, and denounces "the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration, whereby the United States may become involved in war with foreign nations." The Convention demands Mr. Bryan's renomination in 1900, and, while recognising the valour displayed by American soldiers in the late war, regrets that it was unlawfully used to crush dawning Republicanism in the Orient.

A PRIVATE servant of the Station Master of Bestan Junction, Mr. Teasdale, last Sunday, shot a Railway lampman with his master's gun—a fowling piece—while both were in a room of Mr. Teasdales' house. They were, it is asserted, standing within a few feet of each other when the gun went off lodging the whole charge in the unfortunate lampman's body, death being almost instantaneous. Both the victim and the author of the accident are Punjabi Mahamedans. Some doubts having been entertained as to whether the tragedy was due to accident or intent, the offender was at first put in custody, pending investigation, but has since been released.

FOLLOWING closely upon Mr. M'Kinley's declaration at Ocean Grove, that a policy of subjugation would be pursued in the Philippines, come reports of a Congressional election in the State of Missouri, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Democrats. Their success has been gained strictly on the issue of opposition to a policy of expansion, and to Mr. M'Kinley. Both parties dropped the Silver Question and Imperialism was the sole issue. A Washington despatch to the "Evening Post" points out how great is the significance of such a victory for the Democrats, and emphasises the fact that the election was won by a larger majority than was gained by Mr. Bland last year, though Mr. Bland was one whose personal hold upon the voters was extraordinary.

As already announced, Mr. A. Macdonald, "King of the Klondyke," has become bankrupt. The correspondent of the "Morning Post" gives some further details of the story of his ruin. When Mr. Macdonald arrived at Dawson City from England with his wife—he had only been married a short time, and was on his wedding journey—he found that his business had gone to pieces; innumerable claims and suits of all kinds were filed against him, one partner suing for 70,000 dols. Misfortunes never come singly, and he was overwhelmed with troubles. Eventually he filed a notice of insolvency at the Court-house, and informally told "the boys" that he was once more a poor man looking for a job. He is a simple, unassuming, and not well-educated man, and was as a child in the hands of the mining sharks who swarm in shoals in the Yukon district.

A REUTER telegram from New York (August 26) says:—According to intelligence from Darien (Georgia), two deputy sheriffs went to execute warrants for the arrest of the sons of a negro who had been taken into custody on a charge of assault. One of the sons fired, killing one of the sheriffs and wounding the other. The result of the outrage has been a racial war, and nearly every negro left Darien yesterday. The 1st Militia Regiment at Savannah has been ordered to proceed to Darien. The situation is grave. The Governor of Georgia has been advised that 1,000 negroes are believed to be under arms in Mackintosh County, and that they refuse to give up the murderers. Besides the 1st Militia Regiment other armed whites are on their way to Darien. The negroes outnumber the whites in the Darien section by five to one. Later intelligence states that the sheriff's force has compelled the Darien negroes to surrender one of the murderers, the negroes protecting him having been surrounded.

THE sudden cessation of the favourable meteorological conditions that raised the hopes of Western India three weeks since, has a serious interest for all Assam planters who are compelled to import rice from down-country to meet the regulations of the Coolie Act. Holders of grain stocks assess the situation correctly, having raised the price of wheat, rice and all other cereals from 12 to 15 per cent. the past week; it is incumbent therefore upon such of our constituents as have to import to engage their requirements without loss of time, for heavy indents upon the Bengal stocks will assuredly be made the ensuing cold weather. Rain now, over the afflicted area, would come too late to be of any effective service, and delay in this important matter means enhanced expenditure later on. It may be said the whole planting community is interested, as the depletion of stocks in such prolifically producing districts as Sylhet will so raise local prices as to cause all Act coolies, even there, to avail themselves of the stipulation. We may expect the pinch to become apparent about the end of next month. Forearmed is forewarned.

THE eighteenth annual congress of the Sanitary Institute commenced at Southampton on Aug. 29. Since its formation in 1876 the institution has steadily grown in importance, and the beneficent work it has done, and is still doing, is now fully recognised by local authorities and all who are interested and concerned in matters of sanitation. At present the Duke of Cambridge is the president of the Institute, and its officers comprise some of the most eminent men in the country. The congress last year was held at Birmingham, when nearly 2,000 delegates attended. On the present occasion there is a muster of upwards of 1,700 delegates. The Municipality of Southampton have extended a hearty welcome to the conference. The president of the congress is Sir W. H. Preece, formerly elect

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNS TO LONDON.

A CABINET COUNCIL BY FRIDAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to town to-day, but it is not probable that the Cabinet Council will meet before Friday.

ATTITUDE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, SEPT 19.

The attitude of the Orange Free State is much commented upon at Capetown, where it is believed that the Executive are not unanimous.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Urgent British orders for pack-males and waggons have been received in America.

COLONIAL TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Queensland Mounted Infantry are preparing to embark for service in South Africa.

WHY THE DUM-DUM IS DISCARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19,

It is quite true that only Mark II ammunition is to be supplied for the use of the troops going to South Africa as I mentioned in my last Simla letter.

The idea seems to be that, as shooting of the Mark II bullet at long ranges is slightly better than thatof the Dum-Dum, it is a more suitable missile for warfare with a civilised enemy, who differ from the savage warriors of our North-West Frontier in the absence of the liability to a fanatical charge, which requires a bullet to give a great shock to "stop", the accuracy at long ranges being a matter of less importance.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires on the 18th :—

Enthusiastic crowds,including the Pall Mall officials and others, assembled at Waterloo Station and Southampton on Saturday to bid farewell to Sir George White and Staff on their way for embarkation on board the Tantalion Castle. The party includes Captain Chichester, transport officer, Colonels Wards, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Ian Hamilton, Duff, Beckett, St. Anbyn, Stuart-Wortley, Lawson, Hammerley, Colonel Exham, P. M. O., and forty other officers. Captains R. G. Brooke and F. Lyon accompany Sir George White as Aides-de-Camp. Lady White went on board to bid the General farewell. General Neville-Lyttleton was recognised and cheered by the crowd on sailing.

The Union Line s. s. Gaul is taking the "Fighting Fifth," consisting, with Ambulance Army Service Corps men, of 45 officers, 14 warrant officers, and one thousand non-commissioned officers and men.

The discipline and precision at embarkation was conspicuous. The men of the regiment were bronze1, many of them wearing medals and clasps for Khartum.

They looked confident, hearty, and in the pink of condition. The transport arrangements were perfect. The Gaul is due at Durban on the 12th. She is magnificently provisioned : 45,000 lbs of fresh meat being carried and other stores in proportion.

The transports Zobengula and Zayathla follow on Thursday, taking the 18th, 62nd and 75th Field Batteries, which have lately been at Aldershot, forming with the Natal Artillery and the Indian Contingent a force of nine batteries at Sir George White's disposal. The Avoca leaves Alexandria on Sunday, taking the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, and is timed to reach Durban on the 16th.

19TH HUSSARS EN ROUTE FOR BOMBAY.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 19.

Last night two special troop trains, conveying C Squadron, 19th Hussars, left for Bombay. Each train conveyed 3 officers, 80 rank-and-file, 9 officers' chargers, 91 horses, 276 maunds of baggage, and 34 mules from Poona. The officers who accompanied the squadron were :—Major Apthorp, Captain Lafone, and Lieutenant Cox in one train ; and Captain Chetwode, Lieutenants Holford and Crowshaw in the other. The squadron was seat off in grand style. Almost all Trimulgherry turned out to see them off, and cheered them on their way. The Lincolns worked almost to a man all day in attending to the loading of the trains, and their band played out the Hussars. The second squadron leaves to-night by two other trains, and the third squadron to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS PARDONED.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

The French Cabinet to-day decided in principle to pardon Captain Dreyfus in a few days.

Captain Dreyfus desists from his appeal for revision of sentence.

STATE TRIALS IN PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

The High Court met to-day.

The Public Prosecutor's statement, which has been referred to a Committee, showed that a close co-operation existed between the Anti-Semites and the Orleanists in all the disturbances since October, their common aim being a change of Government.

THE STEAMER CLAN MACKAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The steamer Clan Mackay has been floated.

NEW COLOURS FOR THE GORDONS.

SEPT. 19.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales yesterday presented new Colours to the Gordon Highlanders.

THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

The Chinese Minister here has protested against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines as being contrary to international law and a violation of treaties.

MILITARY NEWS.

"C. B" FOR TWO OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

It is now settled that Lieut.-Colonel Lake, 2nd East Lancashires, whose appointment was already mentioned as probable, will officiate as head of the Intelligence Department, vice Colonel Wolfe Murray, proceeded to South Africa.

Major Legge, 20th Hussars, will probably become Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry, for the ensuing winter, Major Edwards having proceeded to South Africa.

The Insignia of the decoration of "C. B." has arrived for presentation to Colonel Keighley, Commissary-General, Punjab Command, and Veterinary-Colonel Glover, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab.

Major Wilson, 2nd Royal Irish, is permitted to retire

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

CLOSE OF THE DEFENCE.

PRIVATE JOHNSON UNANIMOUSLY ACQUITTED.

RANGOON, SEPT. 19,

The defence of Private Johnson was continued this morning. Private George Atkins deposed to seeing a woman dancing in the barracks on April 2nd. She went out and Coomber and other men followed her. A quarter of an hour afterwards witness went to the spot.—Cross-examined—Thorpe, Johnson, Martin,and Coomber were there. He admitted saying to the police that he saw Sullivan there. No soldier touched the woman. He had not heard of any enquiry as to what soldiers were present, nor was witness ever asked by Corporal Nurse or by any officers. This closed the evidence for the defence, and Mr. Van Someren addressed the jury.

Mr. Van Someren said that the case for the defence was that the woman came to the barracks and behaved in a way, as led the men to suppose that she was perfectly willing. He must accept the fact admitted by the prisoner, but he contended that the evidence of the soldiers showed she was a willing party.

The Government Advocate, in reply, said they had now for the first time heard the defence, not in full but as fully as the defence thought it expedient. The other prisoners had not been called though the defence had hinted they meant to do so ; nor had Thorpe, who was now a free man, been called. The defence would not produce this evidence of the chief actors in the affair because they would get deeper in the mire than than they now were. The jury had heard the life-history of Mah Goon, which showed her to be a virtuous woman. There were discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution. The witnesses did not agree as to minute details, but this was natural where a large number of persons were concerned, and provde the "bona fides" of the prosecution witnesses. As to Sullivan and Nurse, whom he was bound to call as witnesses, the former had lost himself in a maze of versions that had been running through his head ; as for Corporal Nurse the theory of the prosecution was that no memberof the regiment below the rank of sergeant hadtold the whole truth. Nurse was undoubtedly present when Horricks was arrested. If Horricks is innocent, as Nurse alleged, why did the latter permit the arrest of Horricks. That he did permit the arrest showed that Nurse did not believe him to be innocent. Nurse's stories were due to "esprit de corps," a very noble sentiment in its place, but it was responsible for a great deal of the action of persons in the regiment higher than Nurse. The officers did not believe Nurse's story that thirty or forty men must have had connection with the woman. Apparently they would not believe that any of their men were concerned. That was creditable to their belief in their men, but it did not reflect credit on their intellects, individual or collective The natural result followed. Horricks was innocent and witnesses must be obtained for the defence.

Speaking of another branch of the case Counsel said that the conduct of Sergeant Allwright and Colonel-Sergeant Macdonald stood out in marked contrast to that of the officers. He thought it right to give Captain Burt an opportunity of explaining the action he took. Capt. Burt had explained that he had acted on the spur of the moment. He had apparently handed himself over hand-and-foot to the Counsel for the defence, and had forgotten that it was a part of his duties not to screen the offenders. The case now put forward for the defence made matters worse than before, for it came to this : that, because the old woman behaved like a mad woman in the barracks, soldiers could not be blamed because they could not know she was cracked. The law cast upon every man the duty of showing "consent" in any such case. Was it to be given out to the world that either a mad or a cranked woman could not go through British infantry barracks with safety ? Private Attenborough was mistaken in his identification. He could not say when he saw her solicit ; and as to saying he had seen her a week after the occurence soliciting that was impossible, for they had it on evidence that the woman was with her relatives. many hours' journey from Rangoon, from the day of the outrage till Horricks's trial. It was, he contended, an impossibility for Mah Goon in her then physical condition to go through the antics described by the defence. He commented on the fact that, when the Adjutant left Rangoon on April 23, he had heard no rumour of a woman dancing, nor was any evidence of it produced for the defence of Horricks.

Private Johnson was unanimously acquitted.

TRIAL OF PILOT SKINNER.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 19.

The trial of Skinner, Pilot of the Scindia, in connection with the recent wreck of the Resolute, ended to-day in framing of charges against him as follows :—"You, John Charles Norman Skinner, Senior Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service, on the 14th August, at noon, at Diamond Harbour Beach, being in pilotage charge of the steamer Scindia, did through unskilfulness negligence, or other default, allow the steamer Scindia to cause injury by collision to the Resolute,resulting in the loss of the steamer Resolute, and thereby committed offences under Clauses 1 and 2 of the Schedule of Offences under Section 17, Act 12 of 1859."

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The second match of the Durand Football Tournament came off to-day, when the Simla Volunteers beat the New Club B. Team by five goals to four after a fast game. The weather was fine and the attendance fair.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Candia arsived here this afternoon from Bombay.

PENANG, SEPT. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Triesta, from Japan, sailed for Calcutta this afternoon.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Comany's s. s. Bormida left Aden, for Bomboy. on the 19th inst, at 3 a.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 25th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Com any's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore to-day, the 19th inst.

The same Company,s steamer Singapore left Penang, for Bombay, to-day, the 19th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-16

POONA RACES, 1899.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The races to-day came off successfully and the attendance was large. Lord Sandhurst, with staff, and all Poona Society were present. A special brought a good consignment from Bombay.It was not a lucky day for backers, as out of the six races only two were won by favourites. The fields were better and the big race of the day was the Stewards' Purse. It was won by a rank outsider, Orion, the Bookies giving at the start 10 to one against him. Another surprise was in the Lawn Stakes, won by Mr. Lyndon's Aristocrat. The following are the details :—

The Ghorpuri Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, out of which second receives Rs. 150, and the third Rs. 50. *A Selling Race for Arabs. Weight.—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. ; 3lbs, added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum ; lowest selling price, Rs. 600. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. ; Ponies, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 8st 11b.....Gibbs 1
Mr A Sattar's g a h Lucifer, 8st 1 1-2 lbs Robinson.....2
Mr S A W's b a h Sunjer, 7st 11lbs.....Hoyte... 3
Mr Farmer's b a h Kapurthalla, 8st 3lbs.....Gibbs 0
Mr Jossufally Mahomed's g a h Barrister, 8st 3 lbs Ebrahim 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Merrily, 7st 11lbs.....Varma 0
Chief of Kagal's br ashCurzon, 7st 8 1-2 lbs Var Mahomed 0

Betting—Evens on Lucifer, 3 to 1 against Barrister, 40 Kapurthalla and Valma, 8 Merrily, 10 the rest.

They got away to a good start, and Barrister and Merrily did the running to the half-distance, Curzon lying last with Valma before him. At the turn Lucifer came on with a grand rush and headed Sunjer who was leading, but near the post Valma beat the favourite by half a length. Time—1 min. 26 sec.

The Club Cup.—Rs. 1,500, of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B Ponies 13-3 and under Maidens on the 1st April, 1899, qualified under General Condition 2, and which have never cost more than Rs. 1,000, or been brought by the owner at the time of the race, on terms which may raise their cost to more than Rs. 1,000 through contingencies arising either before or after the race. Weight—13-3. to carry 10st 7lbs. W.I. ; G. Rs. allowed 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1899, of race value Rs. 200 and upwards, once, 4 lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of race of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 7lbs. extra. Allowances.—C. Bs. 5lbs. ; Ponies which have never won a race of Rs. 50, 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain Purvis's b a p Advocate, 8st 9lbs.....Ebrahim 1
Major G H M Conran's b a p Cossack, 9st 10lbs...Owner 2
Mr Baldrey's g a p Jackdaw, 8st 12lbs.....Johnson 3
Mr Littleton's g a p Shazalie, 10st 11b.....Lowe 4
Mr Scanlan's b a p Oostad, 9st 4lbs.....Greenhalgh 0
Mr Lyndon's ch a p Desert Born, 9st 4lbs.....Gibbs 0
Mr B's g a g The Clown, 9st 2lbs.....Robinson 0

Betting—2 to 1 against Advocate and The Clown, 5 to 1 Oostad, 6 Cossack, Desert Born and Jackdaw, 10 the rest.

Advocate jumped off with a clear lead, but soon descended to third place, leaving Jackdaw to make the running. The latter was leading by several lengths, The Clown being second. At the turning for home Advocate, well-ridden by Ebrahim, came up as a surprise and won easily by 1 3-4 lengths. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

The Criterion.—Rs. 2,000, of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 100. For Ponies 13-3 and under, which have not won a race valu3 Rs. 1,000, English and Australian 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. ; Arab 13-3 to carry 8st. 3 lbs. ; C. Bs. 13-3 to carry 8-t. W. I. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. ; Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897 once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftner, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Flower's ch aus g Guy Fawkes, 8st 8lbs.....Pugh 1
Mr A Satter's haus m Bandicoot, 10st .....Robinson 2
Mr F C Allen's b aus m Nydia, 8st 2lbs .....Ebrahim 3
Mr Mills' br aus m Peggy, 9st 11bs .....Greenhalgh 4
Mr S K S's ch aus m Millie, 9st 4lbs.....Southall 0
Mr Dunbar's br aus p Primus, 8st 11lbs ...Major Conran 0

Betting—2 to 1 against Guy Fawkes, 3 Bandicoot and Nydia, 6 the rest.

Nydia led the whole way with Millie second, and Bandicoot and Guy Fawkes in close attendance, Primus lying last. There was no change of order till the three-furlongs post, when Bandicoot came up and took a good lead of the field. He appeared to be winning easily, but Guy Fawkes came up from the outside and beat him by a head ; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 8 sec.

H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoratio e Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs. Weight,—W. A. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1897, once 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of a race value Rs. 900 : once 4lbs. ; twice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, 7lbs. ; thrice of Rs. 900 or once Rs. 2,500, 10lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowences—Maidens on 1st April 1899, 4lbs ; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative) Ponies, 7lbs. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Moheraj, 9st 3lbs.....Ebrahim 1
Mr Abdool Reyman Amir's ch a p Defendar, 7st 11bs Heroe 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Charter, 8st 8lbs ...Robinson 3
Mr Flower's bl a p President, 9st 7lbs.....Soda 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gocouldass and Ananjee Nanjee's b a h Baltic, 8st 10lbs.....Mahomed 0
Captain Trevor-Boothe's b a h Slasher, 8st 10lbs Greenhalgh 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's bl a h Sherwood, 8st 4lbs 0

Betting—Evens on Moheraj, 4 to 1 against President and Charter, 6 Defender and Baltic, 8 the rest.

After a capital start President showed out to the front, closely attended by Defender, with Baltic and Sherwood lying to the rear. Moheraj was in the muck near the six-furlongs post, but he improved his pace and began to gain ground gradually and took third place near the three-furlongs post with Charter. At the home turn a good race ensued between Charter, Moheraj and Defender,and the first made a grand effort for second place, but the favourite won easily by half a length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 27 secs.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000 of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Weight.—Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 18th September. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Orion, 7st 10lbs.....Hoyte 1
Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt, 7st 13lbs Robinson / dead heat, 2
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amherst, 7st 12lbs Macquade /
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman, 9st 3lbs ...Ebrahim 0
Mr S K S's br a m a Brave Himyar, 9st 3lbs .....Southall 0
Mr S K S's b g g Knockane, 8st 3lbs.....Wiles 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Messmate, 8st 3lbs...Pugh 0
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy, 8st 2lbs ...Mahomed 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gocouldass and Ananjee Nanjee's br aus m Clarice, 8st .....Herpo 0
Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark, 7st 11lb .....Taylor 0
Mr Derry's b aus g Captain Cook, 7st 7lbs .....O'Neill 0
Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet, 6st 10lbs .....Somander 0

BETTING—1 1-2 to 1 against Beadsman, 3 Redoubt, 4 Himyar, 5 Knockane and Messmate, 6 Clarice and Spark, 8 Orion, 10 the rest.

A splendid start. Spark, with young Taylor on, took the lead and kept it till the home turn, with Beadsman, Amherst, and Redoubt in close attendance. Orion was not far off, and near the distance post a grand race ensued between Orion, Amherst, Redoubt and Spark. The first won by a short head ; dead heat for second place, Time—1 min. and 10 sec.

The Lawn Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Maidan Arab and C B Ponies 13-3and under. Weight,—13-3 to carry 9st. 3 lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897, of a race value Rs. 180 and upwards ; once 3lbs. ; twice 5lbs. ; oftener 7lbs. Allowances—C Bs. 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 4lb. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat, 7st 13lbs.....Gibbs 1
Messrs G K and D D's ch a p Mukta, 8st 13lbs ...C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 8st 13lbs ...Ebrahim 3
Mr S K S's ch a p Boulter, 8st 13lbs .....Southall 4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Almera, 8st 11lbs .....Heroe 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a p Investor, 8st 10lbs ..Robinson 0
Mr S A W's b a p Rejected, 8st 7lbs.....Hoyte 0
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a p Towsan, 8st 7lbs .....Kassim 0

BETTING—1 1-2 to 1 against Bonaparte, 3 to 1 against Boulter and Rejected, 5 Investor, 6 Aristocrat, 10 the rest.

Boulter set the pace for the first furlong, but was soon overhauled by the others. Rejected, Mukta and Bonaparte turned the corner together and were joined a little later by Aristocrat. Near the post the latter improved his pace and came in a winner by half a length ; threequarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 10 3-4 sec.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

86 cases and 74 deaths were recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 89 : in the Cantonment 5 cases 3 deaths ; in Poona 10 cases ; in Velin Bhor State, 11 cases ; and in the Suburbs 2 cases and 2 deaths.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE 53RD FIELD BATTERY.

Yesterday morning the 53rd Field Battery of the Royal Artillery arrived at Bombay in two trains from Deesa for embarkation upon the s. s. Buldana. The first train was run into the Prince's Dockyard at 5-30 a.m., and the second at 6-45. The work of unloading the trains was immediately begun, and in a short time the first of the baggage and equipment was being taken on board. The embarkation of the horses began about half-past seven, and, as the Buldana was rather badly circumstanced for gangways, the whole of the animals had to be slung on board by means of the cranes. The horses were in splendid condition, and the railway journey on this occasion had been accomplished without any accident to any of them. The Battery, as usual, consisted of six guns, with wagons, two store wagons, one store cart, and one forge cart. As in the case of the 42nd and 21st Batteries the guns are 12-pounder breach-loaders of the new pattern, converted to fire a 15-pounder projectile, Each Battery carries a large supply of smokeless cordite.

The strength of the Battery was 6 officers, 1 warrant officer, 173 non-commissioned officers and men, ten officers' chargers and 143 horses. The Battery is commanded by Major A. J. Abdy, and the other officers are :—Capt. W. Thwaites, Lieut. A. M. Perreau, Lieut. G. H. Stobart, and Lieut. J. F. A. Higgins. Capt. Marder, R.A.M.C., Lieut. Tatam A.V.D., and one private follower also proceed by the Buldana.

The embarkation was carried on quietly but rapidly, and was practically completed shortly after noon. The Buldana left last evening about 9 o'clock. There was again a large crowd to see the transport leave and the troops were loudly cheered, to which the men responded heartily.

The medical inspection of the vessel was made, as in the previous cases, by Lieut.-Col. Weir and Major Lane, and everything was found satisfactory. In passing, it may be mentioned that on Monday the sanitary arrangements of the Lalpoora were found by the medical officers to be admirable.

As the result of the medical inspection of the men on the Lalpoora, however, six of the native followers were put back by Dr. Baines. Their temperature was found to be somewhat high, and it was necessary to place them under observation and to disinfect their kit. The European troops are not being inspected by the Medical Officer of the Port, but by their own medical officers.

The Pundua, which will convey one squadron of the 19th Hussars, was yesterday morning still in the Wet Dock, but the work on her had been almost completed. The Vadala, which sails tomorrow with the 1st squadron of the Hussars, has taken the place of the Lalpoora close to the Jetty Shed.

Under instructions from the War Office, received through Bombay Command Headquarters, Lieut.-Col. E. J. K. Priestley, R. A., is appointed to the Royal Artillery at Natal and will proceed to South Africa in the transport Sutlej, leaving on 21st inst.

It is notified for information that the following portion of the South African Contingent will embark at the Prince's Dock and sail from Bombay as under :—

Transport No. 9, Pandua, on the 22nd instant, with one squadron, 19th (P.W.O.) Hussars, who will arrive on the 22nd at 4-15 and 5-55 a.m. in two special trains. The Cavalry Brigade Staff will also embark in this transport. Transport No. 21, Warora, leaves on the 23rd with the second squadron of the 19th Hussars, which is expected to arrive here on the same date at 4-15 and 5-55 a.m., in two special trains.

The Ellora sails to-day with Nos. 18 and 24 British Field Hospitals.

The s.s. Nowshera, of the British India fleet, which is one of the vessels chartered by Government as a transport, and which has been allotted to the Ammunition Column and No. 69 Native Field Hospital, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which she is discharging in the stream.

General Sir Robert Low,with Captain Goodridge, R. N., Brigadier-General Barlow, Colonel Stevens, R. A., Lieutenant-Col. Weir, P. M. O., Major Triscott, and Major Stanton, made an inspection of the transports Buldana, Sutlej and Vadala yesterday morning. Sir Robert Low, Brigadier-General Barlow and Major Stanton left for Poona in the afternoon.

The Nairung went from the stream into Prince's Dock yesterday morning. The Palitana comes out of the Government Dock this morning, and the Lindula goes in.

The Nurani and Henzada are due to sail from Calcutta to-day and the India will leave on the 24th inst.

It is expected that all the transports will have sailed from India by the 28th inst.

THE DUNERA.

The transport Dunera has left Suez for Bombay, so that the rumour that she had been intercepted at Malta and ordered to the Cape is incorrect.

The following notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be posted in India for the Indian Contingent for South Africa :—Correspondence and other articles for delivery to the force, after it leaves India, should be addressed as follows :—A. B. (*Name*) ; Regiment, Battery, Field Hospital or other unit ; staff appointment, or department, Indian Contingent for South Africa. No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Field-Hospital, or other unit, Staff, appointment, or department to which the addressee belongs. Until further notice, all classes of postal articles may be posted for delivery to the force, with the exception of insured and value-payable articles.

The rates of postage will be the rates to Natal, and the rules and conditions of the foreign post will be applicable to such articles. Both Natal and the Cape Colony have joined the Imperial penny postage scheme, and the postage on letters posted in India for delivery to the force in South Africa will, therefore, be one anna for each half-ounce or part of that weight.

Until further notice, money orders will be issued for payment to the force. The address of the payee should be given in the same way as in the case of correspondence for the force. Such money orders will be subject to the rules and rates of commission applicable to money orders drawn on Natal.

BOOK AND GAME FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &C., RECEIVED.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	414
Mr W H K Howard	10
Lieut E O'Brien	10
Mr A Mackenzie	25
Collected by Mrs Hughes	13
Hon'ble Sir L H Jenkins	20
Bombay Bar	20
Mrs P Milward Bason	10
Total	522

The committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of books, etc., from Mr. G. King ; Messrs. Macmillan and Co. ; Mr. F. F. Gordon ; Mr. M. T. Carroll; Mrs. H. H. Henderson; Lieut. Gordon; Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.; Mr. E. N. Reilly ; Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlay and Co.; Mr. H. J. Dixon ; and the R. A. Mess, Colaba.

P. R. WILSON,
Hon. Treasurer.
Transvaal Expedition Book and Game Fund.

A QUESTION FOR EACH OF OUR READERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to ask each of your readers of every social status, whom I shall regard as a responsible Twentieth-century adult—no longer a child in leading-strings—the honest, earnest question : Is it practicable for a State to be governed in the spirit, apparent, of modern civilisation, without having any reliance on humbug, social, political, religious, judicial, or economic?—By which I mean positive, conscious, organised, secret imposture, foisted upon the traditional habit, ignorance, subjective credulity, gagged silence, or purblind folly of individuals?—Yours, &c.,

CECIL LOETUS READE.

Junior Conservative Club. W., 23rd August, 1899.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT VS. MADRAS GYMKHANA.

These teams met last evening on the Cooperage Ground in the first round of the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament. There was a large attendance of onlookers. The Shropshires having lost the toss kicked off against a slight breeze, the Madras men defending the Secretariat goal. The opening phases of the game were evenly contested in mildfield. Then Madras got a footing in the Shropshire half, and, the ball coming out from the scrimmage, Moresby got hold, and evading several attempts at tackling scored after a good run, within five minutes of the start. The "place" kick was unsuccessful. The Madras men immediately took up the attack again, and had a penalty shot at goal, but nothing came of it. A forward next burst away, but was well tackled when becoming dangerous. The teams at this point seemed not unfairly matched and both played an attractive game. The Madras men, however, soon showed their superiority. They kept the play in the Shropshire half, and got away with pretty passing from the scrimmages, but the tackling of the military backs was for some time really brilliant. Madras got up to the corner, and, the Shropshires being penalised, the former had another fruitless shot at goal. Thereafter Palmer got away with a dribble from a line out and scored far out, registering the second try for Madras. The goal kick was again a failure. Madras keeping up the pressure tried a smart passing movement, but the tackling was still effective. Madras forwards next got off with a dribble and, to check the rush, a Shropshire man was compelled to carry the ball over his own line. A scrimmage on the goal line ensued and the pressure was relieved by a minor. From the drop-out the Shorpshires entered their opponents' ground for the first time, but the invasion was brief as the opposing forwards crossed the centre line with a loose dribble. "Half time" arrived with Madras leading by two tries to *nil*. Restarting they at once renewed the attack, opening in fine style. Nicholson got away with a splendid sprint but was well brought down. Pelly, however, picked up smartly and scored finely far out on the line. Hooper improved the try by a beautiful lofty goal kick. The Shropshires then took up the attack but a judicious kick sent play back into the soldiers' half. Thereafter Pelly raced away from near the centre,but after a good run was grassed. Nicholson, however, took a pass finely and sprinted in behind the posts, adding another try, which was not converted. Almost directly afterwards Ames rushed off and scored in a good position, and Moresby had no difficulty in landing a goal. With about five minutes to play the soldiers pressed for a little, but the Madras men quickly forced them back. Further ground was gained by a penalty kick, and the attack ended in a minor being registered. The Madras men invaded once more with a nice passing movement to the quarter flag, and subsequently Nicholson ran from half way and was only held just outside the line. In the last minute the soldiers attacked strongly, but could do nothing. The Madras team was far too smart all round for them and the game ended with the score:—Madras Gymkhana, 2 goals 3 tries ; Shropshire *nil*.

Teams :—Shropshire Regiment :—Full back, Lloyd; threequarters,Lieut. Panton,Corporal Jennings, Dinning and Shelly; half backs, Deeloose and Carr; forwards, Lieut. Newcombe, Masefield, Col.-Sergt Hadaway, Llywarch, Shaw, Wylde, Dillon and Eaves.

Madras Gymkhana—Full back, J. Pelly ; threequarters, W. Pelly, T. B. Nicholson, C. G. Ames and G. Oldfield; half backs, E. C. Harris; and C. Moresby, forwards, W. A. H. Moberley C. J. Torrie, W. P. Gwynne, H. L. Prendergast, E. P. Palmer, T. E. Hooper, F. Wilson and W. A Turner.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday after noon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present :—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartly Kennedy, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, C. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Vishram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT.

The Committee considered report of the sub-committee on the applications received for the post of head clerk in the Municipal Secretary's office. The sub-committee stated that after considering 194 applications placed before them and interviewing six selected applicants, they had decided to submit the names of three applicants. The names are as follow, and they are arranged in the order of merit : (1) Mr. Rustom Pestanji Masani, M. A., late Fellow of Elphinstone College, Bombay ; (2) Mr. Anandrao B. Chitre, B. A. ; and (3) Mr. Muhammad Banker A. Lukmani, B. A. Against this report Dr. Viegas, one of the members of the Standing Committee, had submitted a minute of dissent recommending Mr. A. K. Pai, B. A., Mr. Parshram Parulkar, a Matriculate, and Mr. H. S. Bharucha, at present in the employ of the Municipality, as fit candidates for the post.

Mr. Kennedy proposed that Mr. R. P. Masani be appointed to the post on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 for six months on probation.

Mr. C. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Amendments were then proposed in favouion Messrs. Lukmani, Chitre, Pai and Barucha, which were, however, rejected, and the original propos for was carried.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

The Committee considered letter from Mr. S. K Nariman M. D., dated the 15th September 1899, forwarding a prospectus of the Laboratory work he had been doing ; and stating that he was prepared to undertake the chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water for Municipality on reasonable terms. It was resolved to forward the report to the Commissioner for favour of consideration and report.

A QUESTION OF SET-BACK.

A letter from Messrs. Wallie Mahomed Peer Mahomed and Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed regarding a set-back of about 20 square yards of the land of their property, at Chakla, claimed by the Municipality, was then considered. The petitioners stated that relying upon the decision of the Municipality to exempt them from an immediate claim of set-back five years ago they had rebuilt their property at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The Municipality now claimed the set-back, and they requested the Committee that the set-back be enforced when the remaining houses in the street had given in.

Mr. Mulji proposed and Mr. Kennedy seconded, that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved an amendment for appointing a sub-committee to visit the place and report whether it was likely that any improvement in this street would be effected by setting back the house of the applicant.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the amendment, which was lost. The proposition was then carried.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Maadvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	5	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Bed Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	24	16	114
Total plague deaths to date	47,707	41,763	
Same date last year	13	17	116

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 19th instant.

Amount previously acknowledge	Rs. 21,522	11 0
From a friend	" 10	0 0
Total Rupees	21,532	11 0

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

PARTRIDGE AND GROUSE SHOOTING.

SCOTCH SALMON FISHERIES.

CRICKET, FOOTBALL AND ATHLETICS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

On Thursday the long close season for partridges comes to an end, and next day thousands of shooters in all parts of the country will be endeavouring to approach within range of the little brown birds. The probabilities are that they will not find this a very easy matter. Owing to the long continuance of hot, dry weather the root cr

runs. The full total of 445 runs was spread over more than seven hours, and yet all the time everything was in favour of the batsman. Albert Trott may be said to have again failed against his countrymen, his four wickets costing 107 runs. Why he has done so badly against the Colonials every time he has met them no one is able to explain.

In going to Taunton the Australians had apparently a much easier task in confronting Somersetshire than they had at Lord's, and yet they had to cry content with a draw. Darling again lost the toss, as he has so often done this season, and helped by slackness in the field the county piled up a useful lot of runs. Braund, who has not yet qualified for the county, was included in the team, and he and Bernard got such a grip of the bowling that they were not parted until 152 was on the board. The amateur ran within six of the century, and later on both Robson and "Sammy" Woods scored liberally. The total ran to 376, but even this was insufficient to ensure victory, and their rivals passed it with only half their wickets down. Laver topped the century for the first time with 143. When time expired on Saturday Somerset were 76 runs to the good with a wicket in hand.

Surrey may be said to have had a great week, helping themselves to points that have made the Championship just about a certainty for them. Victories over Gloucestershire and Lancashire have placed them in a secure place at the head of the table, and no one can say that it is not deserved. Against the western shire Lockwood bowled with deadly effect, but before this Brockwell had played his greatest innings of the year, making 167 out of the total of 292. Then it was that Lockwood got to work in deadly fashion, capturing nine wickets, the tenth being a case of l-b-w to Nice. In the second innings of Gloucester Lockwood was again very destructive, his full harvest for the match being 15 wickets for 184 runs. He was greatly helped by a broken pitch on the third day. Paish also bowled with marked effect, taking 14 wickets for 196 runs. He is a youngster of rare promise.

When Tom Richardson fixed upon the visit of Lancashire to the Oval for his benefit everybody applauded his choice. Lancashire have invariably given Surrey such a push on the latter's ground that it has been looked upon as one of the most attractive fixtures of the season. Whether it was due to the failure of the Northerners against Middlesex and Sussex we can't say, but certain it is that somehow the attendance on each of the three days did not fulfil anticipations. Unless subscriptions come in very handsomely Richardson will get nothing like the benefit he so richly merits. No bowler has done such great things for a generation as the popular Mitcham professional, and he ought to be able to count on at least £1,500. If he had taken his benefit two years ago the result might have been different. Gratitude now-a-days is very shortlived, more's the pity.

What Gloucestershire failed in doing against Surrey they accomplished against Essex, whom they beat on Saturday by an innings and something to spare. The game was chiefly remarkable for the brilliant accomplishment of C. L. Townsend, who in compiling a not out 224 turned the third century for the first time in his life. It is his ninth century, so that he is still one ahead of Ranjitsinhji, and he may yet bring off the rare feat of making over 2,000 runs and obtaining 100 wickets. Paish again demonstrated his skill with the ball, making his wickets for the week into 24. He is about the best bowler Gloucestershire has discovered for a very long time. The collapse of Essex on Saturday was very striking, all the side being dismissed for the paltry score of 85, Townsend coming in at the finish with four wickets for 10 runs.

Yorkshire's overthrow at the hands of Kent effectually disposed of their hopes of the championship. Seeing that they had the privilege of batting first, the Tykes ought to have done better, but for once they caught Bradley in wicket-shifting form, the fast bowler bringing off the "hat trick" by way of a wind up. C. J. Burnup actually beat the Yorkshiremen singlehanded, scoring seven more runs, his 171 being a very fine innings, and he followed this up with a capital 65 not out. Yorkshire's second essay was distinguished by a great partnership between Wainright and Lord Hawke, who whilst together contributed 138. But this was of little use, Kent winning by eight wickets. As they disposed of Warwickshire at the end of the week by ten wickets, the "hoppers" have had a nice run of good fortune. J. R. Mason and the Rev. W. Rashleigh joined the big band of centurions.

The Scottish Football Association has already appointed its International Selection Committee, and at the very outset the system of selecting is causing embittered comment, Glaswegians objecting to the outside element and loftily suggesting that the representatives of Stirlingshire, Aberdeenshire, Dumfriesshire, &c., can serve no purpose owing to the "real talent" being "almost exclusively confined to Glasgow," whilst the outside people think the autocrats of the big city are a bit "too aggressive in their assumption of absolute knowledge for themselves and all skill for their players." Taken altogether, the business does not wear a dignified appearance.

The Rugby Champion County—a title of which the Devon men are intensely proud—will have a very busy time of it during the ensuing season. In the natural order of things matches have to be played with Somerset, Gloucestershire, Cornwall, Middlesex, Lancashire, and Glamorgan, to which must be added a probable game in the second round of the Championship Competition, and a possible one in the final. Last season's success has induced challenges from other counties, two of which have been accepted, Durham on January 13, and Northumberland on February 3, both in Devon, and probably at Exeter, in order to save the visitors as much travelling as possible. A challenge from Yorkshire had to be very reluctanty declined, a fact which vividly emphasises the great change in Rugby politics. It seems not so very long ago that Devon made urgent appeals to the Tykes to be taken on their fixture list, and not in vain, and it will ever be remembered that Yorkshire gave the present champions their first lift. However, with so much on hand it is found impossible to arrange a date this season, otherwise the clubs would have good reason to rebel against the constant calls on their players. Devonport Albion will open the season next Saturday with a home match against Bridgwater Albion.

The Second Competition of the Yorkshire Section of the Northern Union will be a very powerful body this season. The success of the Hull Kingston Bovers in securing promotion to the senior body will no doubt have proved a great stimulant. Its two sections are made up ready for next Saturday of such clubs as Todmorden, Featherstone, Birstal, Elland, Alverthorpe, Outwood, Eastmoor, Heckmondwike, Dewsbury, Shipley, York, Goole, Hebden Bridge, Pontefract, Normanton, Idle, Kirkstall, and Rothwell, and at a recent meeting of the combined sections an application was read from Sowerby Bridge Football and Athletic Company (Limited) to be admitted to the Union. The application stated that no arrangements had been entered into for the coming season. The old committee was defunct, the company had taken over the fixtures, and secured the ground, and had a stake of £2,000 in the concern. It was unanimously resolved that Sowerby Bridge be admitted, and it is certain that this adhesion greatly strengthens the competition.

One of the features of the athletic season which is rapidly drawing to a close has been the brilliant performances of our mile runners. Exceptionally fast times have been accomplished during the past few weeks, and about half a dozen athletes have displayed speed and stamina of no mean order. The youngest, and probably the speediest, is a Rossall boy, B. T. Ward, of Leek. Had this runner, who is an ornament to the amateur rank, cared about "running for a mark," he would probably have won twice as many handicaps as he has done. He was placed on a very short mark on his first appearance in an open event, and, showing fine form, has gradually got amongst what is termed the second-class division. Ward is not yet 20 years of age, yet he is perhaps the second best miler in the North of England. He is the son of Mr. Anthony Ward, of Leek, and was born November 11, 1879. He was educated at Rossall School, where he won many cups and other prizes. In April, 1898, competing for the Public School Championship at Stamford Bridge, he won the Mile by 40 yards in 4min. 32 2-5sec. The "Times," recording the event, said: "A real champion miler was discovered in B. T. Ward, of Rossall." It must be something of a record for even a senior boy at a public school to run a mile on a standard track in little more than four and a half minutes. This season he won at Burton (105 yards), Bollington (75), time 4min. 21sec., Stoke (75), time 4min. 18 2-5 sec., and first at Leek (61). Truly a brilliant record for an untrained young athlete.

RIOT AT KALYAN.

HINDOO PROCESSION ATTACKED BY MAHOMEDANS.

At Kalyan on Saturday, while a "Gunpati" procession was going through the town towards the Sudanund Temple Tank, it was attacked by a number of Mahomedans when close to a mosque. The procession consisted of eleven "melas" or groups of from fifteen to twenty persons, mostly young boys from ten to twelve years of age.

When nearing the mosque the Hindoos, according to orders, stopped their music. Simultaneously stones were thrown from the direction of the mosque, and one religious fanatic in particular poured a volley of stones into the ranks of the Hindoos from his perch on a tree.

The Hindoos, realizing the danger to which the young boys were exposed, banded the latter together, while the elders gathered round them and stood the brunt of the attack. The Mahomedan assailant on the tree did not long continue in his position. The Hindoos tore the branches down and brought him heavily to the ground. His condition is now considered almost hopeless. During the assault a Jamadar and two or three policemen received nasty cuts from the stones which were being pelted from all directions.

Reinforcements of police were quickly called for, and a charge was made for the musjid. Several of the Mahomedan rioters took refuge in this building after a free fight with the Hindu processionists, but they were pursued by the police, who were obliged to break open the door of the mosque. Among the Hindus a "Halwai" has received serious injuries, and on Monday his life was despaired of.

During the fight information was sent to Mr. Velinker, a Second Class Magistrate, but before his arrival the disturbance was almost over.

Mr. Monteith, Assistant Collector of Thana, visited Kalyan on Sunday, followed by Mr. Wood, the Collector, who went down on Monday in connection with this case.

Forty arrests were made and the trial of the prisoners is proceeding before Mr. Velinker.

The cause of the disturbance is said to be a quarrel which took place between one of the Hindoo batchas and some Mahomedans three days previously.

THE NANDOD WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, SEPT. 18.

As in almost all parts of Gujrat, scarcity of rain is here also greatly felt. The greater part of the population of the State consists of Bhils, Dhankas and other aboriginal tribes, who, if the present condition of things continues, are sure to suffer much. Our Maharaja Saheb has, therefore, ordered out grain from other places, opened many relief works and allowed these tribes to cut down trees from the reserved forests of the State. A number of people are daily seen coming to the town from neighbouring villages with bundles of fuel and many other sorts of wood. The energies of the State authorities are strained to the highest pitch, and they have left no stone unturned for lessening the miseries of these poor people.

Notwithstanding these difficulties and numerous other demands on H. H.'s time, he kindly pays attention to the physical growth of the rising generation of the State. He was present at and took a keen interest in a cricket match, played some time ago between the Royal Club and the High School, in which the former won the game by six wickets and three runs. In the game K. S. Narsinhsinhji and K. S. Digvijaysinhji played well and scored 27 and 19 runs respectively.

His Highness himself organised a tennis tournament during the last week and presented very beautiful and valuable rackets to the successful players. Fourteen players took part in the tournament. In single games those between prince Digvijaysinhji and Narsinhsinhji and Thakore Prabhatsinhji and Gambhirsinhji were very attractive and interesting. In these games Kumar Shri Narsinhsinhji carried off the first prize and Gambhirsinhji the second. In pairs Kumar Shri Narsinhsinhji and Thakore Prabhatsinhji on one side and Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji and Mr. Ardesar Edalji Patel on the other played well, and the latter pair won the prize. Kumar Shri Digvijyasinhji has always carried off prizes both at Nandod and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His Highness took a very active part in this tournament, and encouraged the players by his presence. His Highness being pleased with the play of other competitors kindly set up a separate Tennis Club for them and presented them with four new rackets. His Highness also annually gives a liberal sum towards the cricket club of the High School boys and greatly encourages them in the game.

Not only does His Highness show kindly feelings towards physical education, but he also takes a liberal interest in the mental culture of the boys. He has kindly supplied the Local High School, with a graduate assistant teacher, thus supplying a want which was greatly felt. All this redounds to the great credit of an enlightened ruler like our Maharaja Saheb.

THE MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

At a Cabinet Council, on August 25, M. Decrais read despatches leaving no doubt as to the circumstances of the murder of French officers in the Sudan, and he explained the measures taken to apprise the various Residents in French Africa that the Voulet-Chanoine mission is in a state of rebellion. The two officers will be suspended for the time being from their rank, and the Sudan Court-martial will be convened. The Geographical Society, it is worth mentioning, awarded, last April, a gold medal to Captains Voulet and Chanoine. It had received a report of his mission from the latter, dated January 2.

Captain Voulet's family, who naturally dispute his guilt, publish a letter from him of February 2, in which he thus refers to Lieutenant Peteau, who charged him with cruelty to the natives:—

"We have to deplore only one case of flinching—that of Lieutenant Poteau, whom I have had to send back to France. That officer lacked the required enthusiasm and energy. This, however, is of no importance, and we must know how at the proper time to get rid of elements, which make for disorganization and discouragement."

A subscription has been opened for the widow and three little children of Colonel Klobb.

The editor of the *Gaulois* has had an interview at Dourdan with Dr. Voulet, who gave him copies of two letters from his brother, Captain Voulet, of the Voulet-Chanoine expedition. The first is dated "On the banks of the Shili, August 5, 1898," and in it the writer alludes to the obstacles placed in the way of the mission and to the jealousies to which it had given rise. The second letter is dated from Zaara, February 2, 1899. It states that the situation is good and that the column is making satisfactory progress.

Captain Voulet's family do not believe that Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb can have had time to come up with the expedition at the place and date mentioned by the native survivors in their story of the massacre. The place in question is about 375 miles distant from Say, and as the Klobb column arrived at Say on June 17, it would have had to cover in one month a distance which the Voulet column had taken two months to traverse. Besides this, the Sudanese sergeant who brought the news must have again marched the same distance in the same time, and he no longer had any fast camels. As, moreover, he had to carry Colonel Klobb's holsters, this was scarcely possible. And even when he had arrived at Say, the Voulet family point out, the nearest point from which the news could be telegraphed is 125 miles further on. Everything, it is argued, tends to the belief that the Klobb force was massacred by the Tuaregs not far from Say, where Captains Voulet and Chanoine were also forced to fight. The family do not believe in the authenticity of the threatening letter alleged to have been sent by Captain Voulet to Colonel Klobb, and are firm in their contention that the column was massacred by the natives. The family add that all the French Sudan officials were hostile to the mission.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumes. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members was held on Monday, the 18th instant, at the Society's Room, Mr. E. H. Aitken, presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. A. L. Dupuis, (Ceylon); Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter, (Poona); H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Lathi, (Life Member); Capt. H. J. Kelsall, R. A. (Rangoon); Lieutenant C. H. Stigand, (Rangoon); Captain G. F. R. Forbes, (Bombay); Mr. John McGlashan, C. E. (Bombay); Mr. C. E. F. Manson, (Pyinmana, Burmah); Colonel R. O. Lloyd, R. E. (Poona); Mr. Kenneth C. Macdonald (Myingyan, Burmah); Mr. J. S. Lambert, (Mandar); Miss E. E. Richardson, (Bombay); Mrs. C. E. Arthur. (Alibag); Major R. W. Wright, R. A. M. C. (Jhansi); Captain C. E. N. Priestley, (Rangoon); Captain H. R. Brown, I. M. S. (Chakdara); Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E. (Secunderabad); Mr. C. B. Drake-Brockman, (Fort Lunglei, South Lushai Hills); Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S. (Alibag); Major Alex. Stables, R. A. M. C. (Poona); Mr. F. A. Constable, (New York); Major-General T. B. Tyler, R. A. (Simla); Mr. S. H. Pearless. (Ceylon); and Mr. Horatio Blair, (Hazaribagh, Bengal).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
Eggs and skin of the Bulbul-Shrike	Hypocolius ampelinus.	Mr W D Cumming
1 Green Tree-Viper (alive)	Trimeresurus gramineus.	Mr Paul Girhardt
1 Grass Snake (alive)	Tropidonotus stolatus.	Do
1 Brown Tree Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Do
1 WaterSnake(alive)	Tropidonotus piscator.	Do
1 Lemur (alive)	Galago sp	Mr Sinclair
1 Indian Ratel (alive)	Mellivora indica	Col W B Ferris
1 White-breasted Kingfisher (alive)	Halcyon smyrnensis.	Dewan Bahadur V M Samarth
1 Skin and skull of the jungle Cat	Felis chaus(melanoid specimen)	Mr W D Cumming
1 Himalayan Viper	Vipera lebitina	Do
1 White-cheeked Bulbul (alive)	Molpastes leucotis	Lieut C J Kendal, R I M
1 European Bee-eater	Merops apiaster	Do
1 Cobra (alive)	Naia tripudians	Mr L Laker
1 Flamingo	Phœnicopterus antiquorum	Mr Charles Merrony
1 Indian Monitor (alive)	Varanus bengalensis	Do
1 Blue-breasted Banded Rail (alive)	Hypotœnidia striata.	Mr Joe Brand
1 YoungCobra(alive)	Naia tripudians	Mr L Fraser
1 Indian Monitor	Varanus bengalensis	Mr E W Boveridge
1 Hawk (alive)	Erythropus amurensis ton	Mr David Williamson
3 Grass Snakes	Tropidonotus Stolatus	Mr W C Clements
2 Green Snakes	Do. piumbicolor	Do
1 Phoorsa	Echis carinata	Do
1 Fossil Tooth of the three-toed Horse, found in Bombay	Hipparion sp	Mr Fred Swynnerton.
1 Pheasant-tailed Jacana (alive)	Hydrophasianus chirurgus	Mr. W. H. Wolff.
1 Nest of Tickell's Flycatcher	Cyornis tickelli	Capt. R. M. Betham
1 Cobra (alive)	Naia tripudians	H H the Thakore Sahib of Lathi
1 Albino Sparrow (alive)	Passer domesticus	Mr A H A Simcox, I C S
1 Dhaman or Rat Snake (alive)	Zamenis mucosus	Mr N V Mandlik
2 Chameleons from Africa (alive)	Phamseleon sp	Lieut H Harrison
1 Flamingo	Phœnicopterus antiquorum	Mr Harrington Baikley
1 Krait	Bungarus cæruleus.	Mr J D Field-White
1 Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle (alive)	Butastur indicus	Mr F H Fitzroy
1 Cheetal or Spotted Deer (alive)	Cervus axis	Mr A H A Simcox ICS
1 Cobra (alive)	Naia tripudians	Capt Robertson Milne
1 Snake from Aden.	Zamenis ladacceasis	Mr C Baglihole
1 Snake	Callophis nigrescens	Mrs N C Pearson
A collection of Birds' Eggs from Cashmere		
Green-backed Tit	Parus Monticola	
Western Variegated Laughing-Thrush	Trochalopterum simile	
Indian Blue Chat	Larvivora brunnea	
Indian Great Reed-Warbler	Acrocephalus stentoreus	
Rufous-backed Shrike	Lanius erythronotus	
Himalayan Starling	Sturnus humii	
White-browed Blue Flycatcher	Cyornis supercilliaris	
Grey-headed Ouzel	Merula castanea	
Tickell's Ouzel	Do. unicolor	Lt N F Wilson, R I M
The Blue-headed Rock-Thrush	Petrophila cinclorhyncha	
Hodgson's Pied Wagtail	Metacilla hodgsoni	
The European Hoopoe	Upupa ep ops	
The Ruddy Crake	Amaurornis fuscus	
The Little Ringed Plover	Ægialitis dubia	
The Little Bittern	Ardetta minuta	

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. H. Birkenshaw, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Master E. Oliver, Mr. N. C. Macleod, Mr. J. B. Neuberg, Mr. H. Brady, Mr. E. W. Beveridge, Mr. C. Hudson, I.C.S. Captain R. F. Standage, I.M.S., Mr. Ardesir B. Kotval.

It was announced that the Indian Ratel from Colonel W. B. Ferris and the Spotted Deer from Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., had been forwarded to the Victoria Gardens.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read or discussed:—

1. Some Konkan Bats, by Robt. C. Wroughton, C.M.Z.S., Indian Forest Service.
2. Nesting in Cashmere, by Lieut. F. N. T. Wilson, R.I.M.
3. Description of a new *Androsace*, by J. F. Duthie, F.L.S.
4. Fishing in Indian Waters, Part IV., by F. O. Gadsden, R.I.M.
5. A new Hawk (*Astur Butleri*, Gurney), by A. L. Butler, F.Z.S.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

(a) Food of the Crested Honey Buzzard, by C. M. Inglis.
(b) Birds of the Kyankse District, by Major J. H. Sewell.
(c) Notes on the Bulbul-Shrike, by W. D. Cumming.
(d) Duration of parturition in the Daboia, by E. C. Cholmondeley.
(e) Occurrence of the Green-billed Shearwater on the Mekran Coast, by W. D. Cumming.
(f) The Protective power of scent in animals, by N. C. Macleod.
(g) Food of the Indian Wild Boar, by R. M. Nash.
(h) Tape Worms found in Fish, by R. M. Dixon.
(i) Bison, Tiger, and Wild Dogs, by Major G. S. Rodon.
(j) Notes on the White-eyed Duck and the Tufted Duck, by C. M. Inglis.
(k) A plague of web-making Caterpillars, by W. F. T. Troup.
(l) Nesting of the Black Eagle, by Capt. Kenneth Buchanan.
(m) Bird-nesting near Poona, by Capt. R. M. Betham.
(n) Winter sleep of Bears, by Major G. S. Rodon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th September, 1899.

There will be Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea face on Thursday morning the 21st instant, at 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-morrow (Thursday) at 6-45 a.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Regimental Dance—The last monsoon Cinderella will be held on the 23rd instant. Non-member tickets can only be obtained through members. Dress—Mess or evening. Further particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a shemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-2d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 8	34 52	39 30	34 55
Tuesday, Sept. 19th	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	31 8	34 52	39 30	34 55
Total fall to Sept. 19th, 1898.	93 54	77 75	80 90	73 05
Total fall to Sept. 19th, 1897.	71 73	72 02	75 53	73 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	95	85
16th September, 1899	0	10
Total	95	95

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	83
Saturday, 16th September, 1899	0	0
Total	28	83
Total up to 16th September, 1898	69	54
Total up to 16th September, 1897	58	21

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Cawnpore, Cuddapah and Madras, the pressure has changed by small amounts all over the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are south-westerly in all districts except locally at Bombay, where a north-easterly wind is blowing. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 12° in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also at Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Rajkot, Neemuch and Malegaon, and the minimum 6° to 7° at Jhansi and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Aurangabad, Ahmedabad and Bhuj.

Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·94"), over an inch at Bangalore (1·32"), about a quarter of an inch at Sholapur, Belgaum, Cochin and Mauliptam, 0·11 cents at Bellary and Khandwa, 0·03 at Malegaon and Bombay, and 0·02 at Goa.

There is slight monsoon on the Malabar Cost, but on the West Cost there is none. The isobars indicate that the weather to the east-north-east of Mosulipatam in the Bay is squally and unsettled and a depression appears to be forming there. In the south of the Peninsula the isobars show that south-westerly winds are increasing in force in Ceylon and on and off the south Coromandel Coast, and are moderate in force there. Rain in local showers is likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

The weekly report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops is as follows:—

Madras.—For week ending 9th September.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in the greater part of the Deccan and the Central districts and moderate in other parts of this area and in the Southern districts, but was light in the Carnatic and West Coast districts. The water-supply has improved on account of the recent rain, especially in the Cauvery which has risen to a moderate extent. In the Deccan, the Central, and parts of the Southern districts, sowing are proceeding actively and will probably soon overtake arrears; but on the West Coast and parts of the Carnatic and the Circars more rain is much wanted for sowings and the standing crops. Where good has fallen the standing crops have been saved and are reviving. Small early harvests are yielding very moderate outturns. Pasturage is improving in many places, and though fodder is growing scarce, it is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary or slightly easier in the Deccan, but are dearer elsewhere and have risen sharply in parts of the Circars.

Bombay.—For week ending 13th September.—Rain fell during the week in all districts of the Presidency Proper, but none in Sind. There were slight falls also in Guzerat, Kathiawar and parts of the Deccan, and moderate falls in the Konkan. The rain has been beneficial to the crops in three districts of the Deccan, two of the Konkan, and two of the Karnatak, but more is urgently wanted in all districts to save the withering crops and start agricultural operation afresh-preparations for the late crops are in progress in Kaira and Surat and in two districts of the Deccan and three of the Karnatak. The river has fallen in Sind and the water-supply in some canal is deficient. Fodder is insufficient in two districts of Guzerat and three of the Deccan and scarce in parts of Kathiawar, Hyderabad, the Panch Mahals, and Broach. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and Poona. Prices have fallen in four districts, are almost stationary in thirteen, and have risen slightly elsewhere. The daily average number on test and relief works for the previous week was as follows:—Ahmedabad 4,100; the Panch Mahals 892; and Kaira 2,684—total 7,676.

Supplementary Report.—Good rain is reported in the Karnatak, the Kolhapur Agency, and all districts of the Deccan, except Khandesh. This will benefit the autumn crops where alive and enable spring sowings to be started. It will also improve the water-supply and ensure an early supply of green grass. The situation has been much relieved for the present in the Karnatak, Kolhapur, Poona, Satara, and the greater part of Sholapur and Ahmednagar. More rain is required to make the spring sowings general and to remove anxiety. Test works are in progress in four talukas of Ahmednagar and one of Satara. Fair rain is also reported from Colaba and Ratnagiri and a certain amount also but not enough, from North Guzerat where relief works are in progress.

Bengal.—For week ending 11th September.—Good general rainfall during the week in North and East Bengal. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good except in Angul and Puri, where the rainfall is still very deficient. More rain is also required in the Chota Nagpur division and the west of the Burdwan division. The harvesting of the autumn crops and jute is going on and the preparation of land for the spring crops has begun. Sugarcane is generally doing well. The fodder-supply is sufficient and cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. The price of common rice has risen in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 13th September.—Reports from the Meerut division, from the Western districts of Agra, and from many other districts have not been received owing to the block on the telegraph lines. From reporting districts it appears that there has been no rain or practically none anywhere. Rain is much needed—especially in Bijnor and Moradabad, where the standing crops are suffering seriously. The damage done is'less towards the East, and no serious damage appears yet to have been done in Eastern Oudh. The early autumn crops are being harvested and ploughing for the spring crops is going on. The damage from insects is decreasing. Prices are rising owing to the break in the rains and to export.

Punjab.—For week ending 13th September.—The rainfall in the Rawalpindi district was again satisfactory, but only fair in the Shahpur and Jhelum districts. Fair showers fell in the Lahore, Bhakkar, Bhera, Kulachi, Kharkpur, and Fatehabad tahsils. The rainfall in the Dera Ismail Khan, Khushab, Ajnala, Sialkot, Hansi, and Sirsa tahsils was normal. The spring sowings have commenced in Mooltan. The recent rain in the Dera Ismail Khan district will be beneficial for the autumn sowings and pasturage. The canal crops are in good condition everywhere, except in the Fazilka tahsil, where 3-8ths of the crop is likely to fail. In the absence of rain the well-irrigated crops in Lahore are said to be below the average. The prospects of the standing crops are reported to be fair only in Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, and Mooltan and more or less gloomy elsewhere. In Hissar only a two-anna crop is expected if rain falls within a week. In Delhi the unirrigated crops are said to be in an almost hopeless condition, and they have also suffered considerably for want of rain in Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Sahapur. The maize crop is being harvested in Amballa and the rice crop in Amritsar. The former crop in Lahore is reported to have been damaged by insects. Cattle are getting out of condition in Hissar, Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is said to be scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and parts of Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. The sugarcane and maize crops in Sialkot are being used as fodder. The average number of famine workers on test works in the Hissar district is about 16,000. Test relief works are also about to be commenced in Ferozepore. The prices of important food staples have risen in almost all districts. The rise in the prices of wheat, gram, maize, and barley in the Jullundur, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts has been more than three seers in the rupee. Wheat is selling from 10 1-2 to 15, barley 14 to 16, gram 10 to 13, maize 13 1-4 to 17 1-4, rice 11 to 12, great millet 11 to 18, and bulrush-millet 16 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 12th September.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy over the greater part of the Provinces. Showers have fallen in most districts, but the amounts reported are very small. In Wardha and Nagpur the falls amounted to nearly 3-4ths of an inch; in Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, and Balaghat to about half an inch; but elsewhere the falls have been insufficient. The condition of the standing crops is generally worse than reported last week, and only immediate and good rain can save the rice crops which are deteriorating fast. In parts of Bilaspur rice has not taken root after the completion of thinning operations, in Balaghat the transplanted rice is past recovery in many villages, and broadcast sowings are withering in Seoni. The prospects of the heavy rains are almost hopeless, and the damage to transplanted rice in Bhandara and Chhanda is estimated at 10 and 12 annas respectively. Small millets have suffered seriously in hilly tracts. Jowar is doing well in Chhanda and Bhandara, but has begun to suffer elsewhere and urgently needs rain everywhere. Rust is reported to have attacked the crop in Betul and Ho-hangabad, and insects are still doing damage to cotton, til, and the smaller millets. In parts of Raipur the damage done by grasshoppers is reported to be serious. Agricultural operations have been suspended or retarded in most districts: employment is getting scarce in consequence, and distress is spreading—especially in Balaghat and the Nerbudda division. The numbers in receipt of village relief on account of previous failures are 2,239 in Bilaspur. (Reports from Saugor and Damoh have not been received.) Relief measures necessitated by the present drought have been started in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, and Jabulpur. Fodder and water are reported scarce in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, and the Nagpur country; and cattle are reported to be in poor condition in the last named district in consequence. Prices have risen rapidly; the rise is general and is most marked in Betul. The cheapest prices are: wheat 13 1-2, gram 18, rice 15, and jowar 15 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are: wheat 9, gram 9, rice 5—in Betul—and jowar 10 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 3-4 seers (rice) in Chindwara, but jowar is selling at 15 seers in that district. The price of jowar in Betul has risen at a bound from 15 to 10 seers. News has since been received of good rain in Jubbulpur Wardha, Bhandara, Nagpur, and Chhatisgarh.

Burma.—For week ending 9th September.—In Lower Burma transplanting has been completed in all but eight districts. The prospects of the crops are good. Slight distress is reported to prevail in the Yelamaing township of the Amherst district owing to paddy stocks having run short on account of over-exportation at harvest time and the difficulty of communication during the rains. In Upper Burma reaping of early sesamum has been completed in Yamethin, but continues elsewhere. The early paddy crops is being reaped in Myitkyina, Kyaukse, and the Northern Shan States. Sowing and transplanting of wet-weather paddy are approaching completion, but are delayed on account of floods in parts of Bhamo. The standing crops are in fair condition, but more rain is wanted in Minbu, two township-s of the Mandalay district, and the areas previously reaped. Floods threaten damage to the paddy crop in parts of the Upper Chindwin, Mandelay, and Thayetmyo. Insects are reported to have attacked the jowar crop in the Pagan township of the Myingyan district. The price of paddy has risen in Amherst, Mandalay, and seven other districts, but has fallen in Shwebo.

Assam.—For week ending 12th September.—The weather is hot and rainy. Transplantation of late and reaping of early rice and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good, except in Sylhet, where the weather is still unfavourable. The late rice crop has been damaged by floods in Darrang and by floods and insects in Nowgong. Cutting of jute is almost finished in Sylhet, but continues in Goalpara. Prospects of the sugarcane crop are indifferent. Fodder is scarce in most districts owing to floods. Prices—common rice—Silchar 14½ to 15, Sylhet 22 3-4, Dhubri 16, Gauhati 14 1-2, Tezpur 12 1-2, Nowgong 10 1-2, and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 12th September.—Mysore: Rainfall—7 inches 5 cents in the Civil and Military station. Good rain also fell throughout the State, except in parts of Kadur. Prospects are improving in consequence. The standing crops are in good condition. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) has been sown in parts of the Kolar, Hassan, Mysore, and Chitaldrug districts. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore and Kolar and have fallen in Mysore and Chitaldrug.

Coorg: Rainfall—2 inches 55 cents. The recent rain has proved benencial and the transplanting of rice has been resumed in parts. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

LORD ROBERTS, in his remarks on the Irish Manœuvres, hit a loose nail very hard on the head when he animadverted upon the loss of initiative on the part of subordinate commanders due to the loss of calmness and temper by their superiors. "Tactical manners" are of course infinitely more polished than they were twenty years ago, but it is still not thoroughly understood that blasphemy is not only a very ineffectual cloak for the *crise des nerfs* of which it is usually the result, but that more often than not it defeats its own ends by further confusing the blasphemed. Perhaps Lord Roberts remembered the famous answer said to have been given to a commander by a harassed Irish sergeant in charge of a squad on a field-day, who, when asked to explain his presence on that part of the field, replied in desperation, "Colonel B. told me to go to the devil, and so I came to you, sir."

Lord Roberts, in addressing a farewell order to the troops at the termination of the manœuvres, remarked: "Regular supplies and efficient transport tend greatly to the successful carrying out of all military operations, and in both these matters we were particularly well served." Such a verdict from so successful and experienced an officer is valuable, and is exceedingly satisfactory, showing that the supply and transport arrangements in Ireland are fully up to the mark. It appears that each unit taking part in the manœuvres was allotted its requisite transport, some of it Government, other hired; all the latter being carefully selected prior to engagement, the civilian drivers and horses, as well as those of the Army Service Corps, being attached to the unit for rations, groceries, forage, and camp equipment, and remaining with that unit throughout, being supervised by a regimental transport officer, who in turn was generally supervised by a proportion of experienced Army Service Corps officers. The hired transport is reported to have stood the test admirably, and yet from all accounts they were sorely tried by daily marches and intense heat. It is certainly to be regretted that the Army Service Corps is not being better looked after by those in authority. There are a large number of vacancies for subalterns, whilst the senior officers have no assured prospects. What the corps has done in Ireland this autumn it will do again, no doubt, when required, but it is sadly under-officered, as we have said many times, and the indifference to its wants in this respect at the War Office just now is quite unpardonable.

The new regulations under which commissions in the Army may be obtained by officers of the Militia have unquestionably "fluttered the Volscians in Corioli." The physical test is right, but it would be righter if absolute perfection of fitness were allowed to compensate for relative inferiority in markable subjects. A critical correspondent of a contemporary sees the disappearance of the Militia subaltern imminent, frightened away from the Regular Army by the conjoint literary and military competitive examination. Another urges the necessity of a study of metaphysics, a subject which has been described as "generally connected with unpleasant associations as being very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth." A third would eliminate fortification from the syllabus, for the reason that during his Army career he was never called upon to fortify anything, a dangerous argument as Bromhead, V.C. of Rorke's Drift renown, would have found had Chard, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, not been present.

The War Office has published revised regulations under which commissions may be obtained by University candidates. Such students who have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A. at the eleven universities stated or the examination for the degree of B.Sc. at Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, may present themselves for the examination for entrance to the Royal Military College. Students who have passed the 1st public examination, (Oxford), one of the parts of the general examination, or Part I. of any Tripos examination (Cambridge), the final examination of the Senior Freshman year, or of the School of Engineering (Dublin), the first year's examinations (Durham), the intermediate examinations in arts, law, science, or medicine (London), the examination of candidates for the Army (Scotch Universities), the second University examination in arts, or the second professional examination in engineering (the Royal University, Ireland), and the intermediate examination (Victoria University, Manchester), may come up for examination between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, and in the case of graduates in arts or science or candidates who have passed the necessary examinations for graduation, but have not been actually admitted to their degrees, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three.

The result of the *Surprise* court-martial has been pretty much what was expected as soon as it was known that the collier was not under control at the time of the collision. Her master admitted in evidence that he had eased down his engines until the ship was practically unmanageable, and her chief officer stated that the engines were stopped some four or five minutes before they saw the *Surprise*. The Board of Trade regulations require that moderate speed shall be maintained in a fog, but it cannot be contended that a vessel moving through the water at the rate of a mile an hour is complying with this regulation. Everything possible to be done in the circumstances, both before and after the collision, appears to have been done with promptitude on board the *Surprise*, and while the court found the charge against Commander Fane-Hervey partly proved, in the engines were not eased down sufficiently as soon as she entered the fog, still they found also that the primary cause of the collision was due to the unseamanlike handling of the collier, in that she ported her helm instead of continuing her course, was stopped instead of maintaining moderate speed; that she lay across the track of vessels passing up and down; and that she did not sound her syren in accordance with the regulations. Lieutenant Ross, the navigating officer, was therefore acquitted, and Commander Fane-Hervey admonished to be more careful in future. A fact which is somewhat curious in the circumstances was elicited in the course of the court-martial. The 'Netley Abbey' appears to have been built without collision bulkhead or watertight compartments. We should have imagined that in those modern times no ship so constructed could be sent to sea, or if she was, that an insurance could be effected upon her.

The question of the utility of military attaches generally and of our Paris Army representative in particular is raised in *The Times*. A military atache is not necessarily or even primarily a spy—if he is ever a spy at all either directly or indirectly. There is no concealment whatever about his duties; they consist in keeping in touch with the progress of modern warfare in the country to which his chief, our ambassador, is accredited. He is simply a member of the ambassadorial staff, in military instead of civilian diplomatic uniform. His cost and value are those of the embassy generally, and to dispute the advantage of the outlay is to attack that of all embassies. We can hardly be so put to it for ways and means that in order to encourage "different (?) officers to study foreign countries, foreign languages, foreign armies, and foreign navies" we must withdraw the very small amount of pay of our military representatives. Nor is it advisable to openly proclaim a system of espionage, with its attendant risks and penalties; nor is it probable British officers would willingly undertake such very un-British dirty work. If plot when it exists is best met by counter-plot, waste-paper baskets can be as readily utilised to divert attention from as to attract it to divers matters of seeming importance.

The fuss made about attending foreign military manœuvres, about obtaining permission from foreign Powers, is something of a red-herring drawn across the path. Military attache attend these manœuvres and at least see as much as any invited officer could discover. It is not at the manœuvres—that is on the ground itself—that the objection occurs, but in the fact that the officially-accredited uniformed guest necessarily passes within the inner circle by the exercise of hospitality of his collective hosts. He is no spy, he can look pretty well at everything unchecked, he converses alike with general and with subaltern, and it would be odd if he did not add some crumbs to his store of knowledge on minor points which *amour propre* would preferably conceal. As a rule he comes back enthusiastic over the superiority of German, over French and French over German, and Russian over the two former, and so on in never-ending permutations, and the whole over English manœuvres. Then, after as before, Russian, French,

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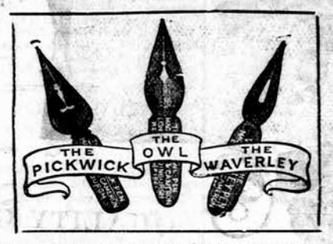

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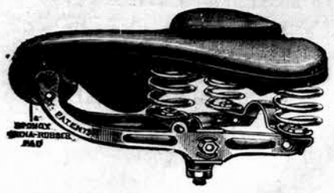

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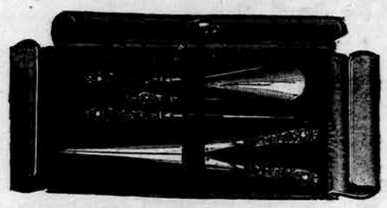

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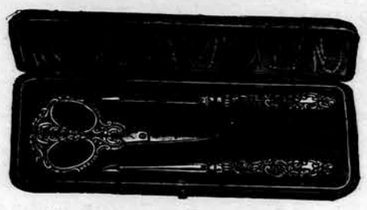

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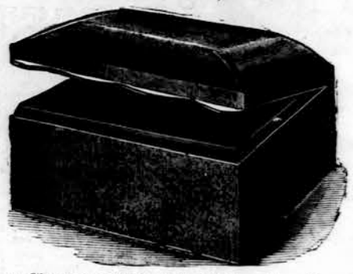

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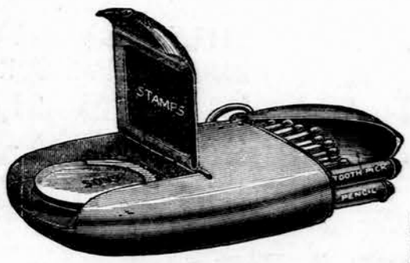

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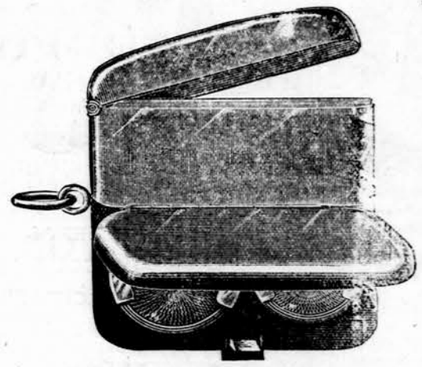

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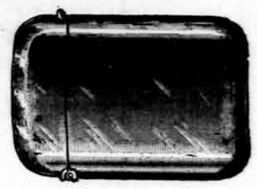

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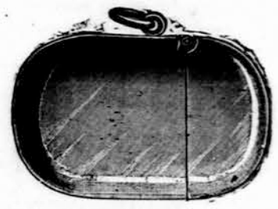

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